

## BRAZIL BEGINS WELL, WITH SCOTLAND'S HELP



WORLD CUP

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Mapping the N.H.S.C.P. Page 10  
TODAY

## Greenspan Says U.S. Is in a 'Virtuous Cycle'

### Tumbling Asian Shares

Percentage change in main share indexes on Wednesday and year to date

	% change Wednesday	% change in 1998
Thailand	-5.24	-21.62
Hong Kong	-4.91	-25.58
Singapore	-4.42	-30.20
S. Korea	-4.33	-13.49
Malaysia	-3.12	-17.59
Taiwan	-3.12	-11.78
Japan	-1.28	-10.53
Australia	-1.19	-9.90
Indonesia	-0.73	-15.59
Philippines	-0.38	-12.60

Source: Bloomberg

### Economy Weathers The Asian Threat

By Mitchell Martin  
*International Herald Tribune*

NEW YORK — Alan Greenspan, the Federal Reserve Board chairman, said Wednesday that the U.S. economy was "enjoying a virtuous cycle," in which rising stock prices encourage spending and growth, and he raised the possibility that the economy has "moved beyond history."

Mr. Greenspan said that the U.S. economy has "remained strong this year despite the evidence of substantial drag from Asia, and at the same time, inflation has remained low."

This situation, he said, "is not what historical relationships would have led us to expect at this point in the business expansion, and while it is possible that we have, in a sense, moved beyond history, we also have to be alert to the possibility that less-favorable historical relationships will eventually reassert themselves."

Although his address to the Joint Economic Committee of Congress was peppered with caveats, his general tone was upbeat and he said "very clearly" that there was "no sign" that the central bank needed to raise interest rates to combat inflation in the coming months, according to Larry Kimbell, professor of business economics at the University of California at Los Angeles.

Mr. Greenspan's comments gave impetus to a Treasury bond rally that began earlier in the day as investors sought a haven from the troubled Asian financial markets.

But stocks fell back after the Fed chairman warned that profit growth at U.S. corporations could slow.

Mr. Kimbell, who teaches at UCLA's Anderson School, said Mr. Greenspan had alleviated fears that the central bank's policy-setting Federal Open Market Committee would vote to raise interest rates in the near future.

"He is telling everyone to relax, if you look to the end of the summer, maybe the end of the year, it looks great," he said.

Many of Mr. Greenspan's comments were on the subject of productivity growth, the linchpin of the so-called New Age economic theory, whose adherents believe that improvements in technology are allowing the economy to expand far more quickly than was thought possible.

"Signs of a major technological transformation of the economy are all around us," Mr. Greenspan said, "and the benefits are evident not only in high-tech industries but also in production processes that have long been part of our industrial economy."

But Mr. Kimbell noted that the Fed chairman "also said clearly that the

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### Asian Stocks Recoil on Fear Of Contagion From the Yen

By Philip Segal  
*International Herald Tribune*

HONG KONG — Stocks and currencies fell steadily across Asia on Wednesday as the Japanese yen continued its plunge, and markets grew more fearful that China could devalue its currency in frustration over Japan's perceived reluctance to support the yen.

Every major stock market in Asia fell — many by more than 3 percent — in fear of a renewed bout of competitive currency devaluations that could be induced by a weak yen and a devalued Chinese yuan.

The U.S. dollar was trading at 141.58 yen late in the day Wednesday in New York, up from 140.26 on Tuesday.

European markets shuddered as well, though most bourses kept losses below 1 percent.

The market turmoil followed remarks by the governor of the Chinese central bank, Dai Xianglong, who said Tuesday that "the depreciation of the yen is having a very negative impact on China's imports and exports, and the utilization of foreign capital."

Although he repeated Beijing's often-stated promise not to devalue the yuan, stock and currency markets were set on edge by what they took to be China's growing impatience with Japan, which China may think should be doing more in concert with the United States to support the yen.

"China has done its part by keeping the yuan stable," said Billy Chan, a fund manager at Invesco Asset Management Asia Ltd.

"So it's natural the Chinese may not

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### The Dollar

	New York	Wednesday 4 P.M.	previous close
DM	1.7955	1.78	
Yen	141.58	140.26	
FF	8.0215	5.9685	
Pound	1.6295	1.6365	
Dollars per pound			
The Dow			
	Wednesday close	percent change	
	-78.22	-0.97170	-0.86%
	S&P 500		
	-6.65	1,112.85	-0.59%

### Newsstand Prices

Bahrain	1.000 BD	Malta	.55 c
Cyprus	C 2 1.00	Nigeria	12500 Naira
Denmark	14.00 DKR	Oman	1.250 QR
Finland	12.00 FM	Oster	10.00 SR
Gibraltar	£ 0.85 Rep. Ireland	J.R.E 1.00	
Greece	£ 0.90 Saudi Arabia	...10 SR	
Egypt	£ 5.50 S. Africa	...R12 + VAT	
Jordan	1.250 JD	U.A.E.	...10.00 Dh
Kenya	K. Sh. 160 U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	...\$ 1.20	
Kuwait	700 Fm	Zimbabwe	2n340.00

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Brazil's Cesar Sampaio, number 5, heading in the first goal of the World Cup — in the fourth minute.

## Defending Champions Take Opener A Scottish Own-Goal in 2d Half Hands Victory to Brazilians

By Christopher Clarey  
*International Herald Tribune*

SAINTE-DENIS, France — The opening game of the 16th World Cup finals was still an hour away from starting, but Scotland was about to take an early lead over the defending champion.

As a group of Brazilian fans trundled by on the esplanade leading to the Stade de France, a bearded Scot fan supporter holding a beer bottle and the hem of his kilt shouted out, "Has Ronaldo seen this?" He quickly turned around and flipped up his kilt, exposing his very bare bottom.

There would be more surprises inside the stadium for the

Brazilians as the hard-running, spirited Scots gave their team greater resistance than expected on Wednesday night. But ultimately there would be no shock heard round the hemispheres as Brazil prevailed, 2-1, after Scottish defender Tommy Boyd's own-goal broke a tie in the 73rd minute.

World Cup openers have a tradition of being underwhelming, but this one was livelier than most: full of offensive thrusts, confident shots on goal and moments of individual virtuosity from Brazil's Ronaldo, Rivaldo and Denilson.

Nonetheless, it is doubtful that the Brazilian fans who

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## Air France Pilots Call Off Their Strike

By Barry James  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — Air France pilots abruptly called off a strike against the state-owned airline on Wednesday after agreeing to receive shares in the company in lieu of salary cuts when the carrier is partly privatized later this year.

As the World Cup soccer tournament got underway — an event that the strike had threatened to disrupt — Air France management obtained its main goal, a reduction of up to 500 million francs (\$84 million) a year from the pilots' payroll to help pay for a 40-billion-franc modernization project.

The deal, a framework agreement that will be followed by detailed negotiations on specifics, enabled the company to start moving aircraft into position to resume normal domestic and medium-range operations by the end of this week, and full intercontinental schedules from early next week, a spokesman said.

But the strike cost it at least \$1 billion in lost revenues, while it was too early to say how much the airline had lost permanently to competing carriers.

The agreement was unexpected, because only a few hours earlier during a stormy meeting the majority of the pilots had agreed to go on fighting, despite

hostility from their colleagues at Air France and the public. Signs of disunity in the pilot ranks began appearing Thursday, with a union representing flight engineers saying it was willing to settle.

Three small unions representing pilots who worked for the former Air Inter, now absorbed by Air France, said they would remain on strike.

During the course of the walkout, the pilots were disbursed of any notion that they could expect the government to step in, Prime Minister Lionel Jospin said over the weekend that the government supported the management's

See STRIKE, Page 18

## Milosevic Under More Pressure On Kosovo

U.S. and Russia Join Europeans in Plan To Revive Peace Talks

By Craig R. Whitney  
*New York Times Service*

PARIS — Officials from the United States, Russia, and four European countries, trying to increase pressure on Serbia to end military sweeps against ethnic Albanians in Kosovo, agreed Wednesday that Slobodan Milosevic, who is president of rump Yugoslavia, was primarily responsible for the violence.

The officials agreed, diplomats said, on a strategy of urging Mr. Milosevic to resume talks with ethnic Albanian leaders that were suspended when the attacks began last month, and threatening him with possible military action if the attacks continued.

President Boris Yeltsin of Russia, who has so far indicated that Moscow would block moves at the United Nations to authorize NATO military moves to halt the violence in Kosovo, may meet with Mr. Milosevic soon to try to get him to change his position, Russian officials said.

In London, Prime Minister Tony Blair told Parliament: "The only circumstance in which we will ensure that President Milosevic responds to diplomatic pressure is if that is backed up by the threat, the credible threat, of use of military force."

The U.S. secretary of defense, William Cohen, said, on his way to a NATO meeting in Brussels, that Washington did not exclude a chance that military force might have to be used.

Allied defense ministers are expected to ask NATO military planners to draw up plans for possible troop deployments for peacekeeping missions along the border between Kosovo and neighboring Albania, or even inside Kosovo.

NATO officials have also said that air strikes against Serbian strategic military targets could be considered. But the allies are still some way from actually authorizing military moves, and Russia says it agrees with them that military means cannot be excluded, diplomats say, but not that the time has come to use them.

Britain has been circulating a draft UN Security Council resolution that would authorize the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to use force to preserve peace in Kosovo. But Russia, a permanent member of the Security Council, could veto the resolution.

Jacques Blot, the senior French dip-



Sheikh Ahmad Yassin, heading for Gaza.

## Sickly Sheikh Is Reviving Hamas

### Hard-Line Anti-Israel Stand Gains Money and Adherents

By Lee Hockstader  
*Washington Post Service*

regarded in Israel and Washington as a leading terrorist who is suddenly riding a wave of enhanced prestige in the Arab world.

"It's not about money — he can collect money sitting in Gaza," said Ghazi Hamad, editor of a Gaza newspaper, *The Message*, with close ties to Hamas. "But the official reception of Yassin from these countries signals growing support for Hamas."

If that assessment is correct — and analysts here believe it is — it is bad news for Yasser Arafat, president of the quasi-statelet known as the Palestinian Authority. It is also bad news for Israel.

Both Israeli and Palestinian Authority officials say they fear that Hamas may use any money that Sheikh Yassin raises not only for the group's extensive social network of charitable societies, mosques, medical clinics and orphanages, but also for renewed attacks on Israel.

No major terror attacks have occurred in Israel in nearly a year. If one were to occur, analysts say, it would most likely lead to a death blow to an Israeli-Palestinian peace process that is already in dire condition.

Now, Sheikh Yassin is set to return home to Gaza this weekend as a rising star — a man

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The reports involve girls and women ranging in age from 10 to 55, the aid workers said. Some were gang-raped in front of a crowd in the Chinese commercial district of Glodok, said Rita Kolibioso, executive director of the women's group Mitra Perempuan.

"Some of the rapists said, 'You must be raped because you are Chinese and non-Muslim,'" said Miss Ita, who works at a crisis center called Kalyana Mitra. Ethnic Chinese citizens, who control much of the country's commerce, have been targets of violence in Indonesia for years.

The consensus among human rights workers and rape counselors is that the attacks were mostly organized by unknown groups, in the same way

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## Jakarta Groups Document Mass Rapes of Chinese

By Seth Mydans  
*New York Times Service*

said she believed that hundreds of women were receiving physical or psychological help at hospitals here.

Other aid workers said most of the victims remained too traumatized to talk about their experiences and too terrified of reprisals to report their ordeal

**Lettuce in Security Check/ Many Problems but High Profits****Capitalism Takes Flight: The Airport as Shopping Mall**By Jennifer Steinhauer  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — It is not easy to squeeze into a dressing room with two pieces of carry-on luggage and a laptop to try on a pair of jeans. And the sight of three airline captains hovering over a table of pink lingerie at Victoria's Secret still draws a second glance.

But such scenes are quietly becoming as integral to air travel as jet lag, weather delays and nondairy creamer. A number of airports, somewhat surreal spaces where travelers were once content to buy a few magazines and stare nervously at a clock, are starting to look a lot like malls.

In the last few years, dozens of national retailers have opened airport shops, invading what has long been the domain of newsstands, duty-free shops and the occasional live lobster stand by establishing small outposts of the Gap, Victoria's Secret and the like. At least one store, Altitudes, operates only in airports. Such stores are joined by a full array of food chains, including Starbucks and Legal Sea Foods.

The strategy makes some sense. Many retailers have saturated American malls and downtowns and are desperate for new places to set up shop. And with both business and leisure travel at a decade-long high, a lot of airports are scurrying to freshen up their terminals.

Running a business in an airport, though, can be a logistical nightmare. In no mall in America, for instance, are food merchants forced to take a dozen heads of lettuce through security. Many workers balk at commuting to an airport. And customers often breeze by shops in rushing to the gate.

But for all the headaches, airport stores can be profitable: Sales per square foot are often three or four times as high as those for stores in other locations, even though prices are the same as at malls. And ubiquitous delays coupled with the increased security measures that force travelers to get to airports earlier these days means these shoppers-in-motion often have more spare time on their hands. Managers at Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport say annual sales average \$950 a square foot, more than three times the business in an average mall store, where the figure tends to be closer to \$250 to \$300.

**A**IRPORTS FROM Heathrow in London to Pittsburgh International to La Guardia in New York to National have undergone major renovations in recent years in which the addition of stores has played a key role. Others, like Chicago's O'Hare, are following suit.

In Europe, airport stores traditionally have been oriented toward highly taxed goods such as liquor, cigarettes and perfumes. But much of this business will vanish when the 15-nation European Union abolishes duty free sales next summer.

As a result, shops in major European airports are becoming more like luxury stores, offering everything from photographic and electronic equipment to clothes and fashion accessories.

While most American retailers have small life down to a science, though, they are finding that running a shop in an airport is another story entirely.

For one thing, airport rents are at least 20 percent higher, usually paid out as a percentage of sales. And shoppers are likely to spend only moments browsing.

"Airport retail is a tough business operationally," said Judith Byrd, a principal with Unison Consulting Group, an airport consultant



Passengers at Pittsburgh's airport have a wide and growing array of shops and food chains to pass while making their way to their planes.

in Chicago. "The hours are longer, the rents are higher. And you have to have an understanding of the market and airline passenger flows."

Many retailing problems are unique to airports, like how to get merchandise through customs and security and onto a selling floor that is almost half the size of a company's average store.

But others are similar to what every retailer faces, with some twists. Location is usually the

most important factor in a retailer's success, but with airport shops, location has as much to do with which airline a shop is parked next to as with what city the airport is in and which department store is nearby.

People who study airport retailing say the best-performing strips are in hub airports, where lots of passengers are changing planes and are thus forced to linger. Heavy international traffic

is a big plus. And it is always better to have the shops located after the security point.

"Everybody is in a rush to get to the airport," said Michael Bell, president of BAA PLC's American unit, which manages the shops at Pittsburgh airport. "Then they go through a number of hurdles. Check in, Security. The sight of the gate is when they are at ease. That is the moment when they have time to spend. So being closest to the gate is the prime location. At Pittsburgh, most stores are past security, in an area every passenger transits."

**B**UT NATIONAL in many ways provides a textbook example of an airport that is good for passengers but bad for merchants. The terminal, which was renovated in July, is full of escalators that lead right from the check-in areas on the upper level to the gates and baggage claim on lower levels. So passengers can easily bypass all the stores, which are mostly located before the security point. On top of that, most airline traffic at National is domestic, with few people changing planes.

The Nine West Group, which operates a variety of shoe stores, said it had done far better with its new fashion shoe store at the Pittsburgh airport than it has with its comfort shoe shop in Washington.

"Traffic in that store is average," said Jodi Fisher, a company spokesman. "It is not like the huge amount that we are experiencing in Pittsburgh. If we go into another airport, it will have to have a centralized shopping area."

Other retailers echoed a disappointment with National. "Is that terminal beautiful?" asked one retailer. "Absolutely. But it is poorly laid out. People are in and out, they are not there there, they have no time to hang out. We are not doing as well as anticipated."

Steven Johnson, the regional manager of Westfield Corp., which manages the retail leases there, said he was pleased with their performance. "So far we are meeting our projections," he said.

## This Burger Comes With Fries and Signing Bonus

By Louis Uchitelle  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Unable to hire enough teachers, the Dallas school board voted last month to lure them with \$1,500 signing bonuses. Corporate recruiters paid out much larger bonuses — averaging \$17,500 — to Cornell's business school graduates. Even Burger King has entered the bonus game, offering \$5,000 in some cities to hire away restaurant managers from rival fast-food chains.

The signing bonus is spreading in America and growing ever larger as employers bid for scarce workers. A recruiting tool that had been limited to upper-level managers, highly skilled technicians and athletes, it is spreading today to many others, even civil servants. The Labor Department, for example, is for the first time offering a bonus of up to \$4,000 to attract young economists.

The hiring bonus appears to be flourishing because employers, faced with the lowest unemployment rate in a quarter-century, have shifted some of the bargaining from wages to the less costly one-time payments. And job applicants, accepting the shift, often welcome the bonus as a windfall to pay off accumulated debt, or as a measure of their value — and status — in the eyes of their new employers.

One 30-year-old woman, recently hired as a consultant at Price Waterhouse, accepted the proffered \$85,000 salary without challenge, but balked at the \$5,000 signing bonus. "I barely had to say that \$5,000 was not enough, and they said, 'Fine, would \$10,000 make you happy?' and I got that," she said.

The hiring bonus is just the latest tool that companies have turned to hold down wages. Others include profit sharing, flexible schedules, tuition subsidies, stock options, health club memberships and performance bonuses in lieu of raises for those already on the payroll.

While wages are now rising a bit faster than they have in a decade, hiring bonuses are spreading across the work force — absorbing some of the pressure for still-greater income.

"Signing bonuses are certainly rising faster than starting salaries," said Stephen Johansson, director of career services at the Johnson Graduate School of Management at Cornell University. "It is much harder to raise the starting salaries because you end up having to pay people coming in the door more than those who have been there two or three years and have done well. Most companies have avoided raising wage scales."

The American Management Association, in a survey of its corporate members, found that 44 percent of the 344 who replied paid signing bonuses in the last year. That was up from 30

percent last spring, the first time the association even asked about the practice in its surveys.

"A lot of our clients offer the base pay up front, and then the bonus in a second interview as the kicker to get people in the door," said Jamie Hale, an executive at Watson Wyatt, the management consulting firm. "The bonuses range from 5 to 15 percent of a year's salary. In some cases, people have to pay them back if they leave within six months. But if you attach too many strings, the bonuses are not going to do what they are supposed to do, which is get people on board."

One measure of the popularity of the bonus is its spread over the last year to most fast-food companies. "If you are going to get good people, you have to take them from a competitor, and the way to get them is the bonus," said Anthony Austin, vice president for human resources at Burger King, a unit of Grand Metropolitan PLC.

Not that every Burger King employee gets one. Rarely are they disbursed in Montana, says, or in other places where unemployment is not so low. But in the tight labor markets of a Milwaukee or a Tampa, Florida, the company finds itself paying a bonus of \$8,000 to \$10,000 to recruit a \$50,000-a-year area manager and \$3,000 to \$5,000 to win someone to a \$25,000-a-year job as a restaurant manager.

"Someone else will pay the bonus if you don't," Mr. Austin said.

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## THE AMERICAS

**Billionaire Gave Big Grant to Anti-Clinton Group**

By David Segal  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — Richard Mellon Scaife, the Pittsburgh billionaire whose foundations have bankrolled an array of activities opposing President Bill Clinton, gave one of his largest grants last year to Judicial Watch, the conservative group suing the Clinton administration in 18 separate matters, newly released records show.

Mr. Scaife gave Judicial Watch \$550,000, according to documents disclosed by the Carthage Foundation, one of four philanthropies underwritten by Mr. Scaife. That sum is more than nine times as large as the \$60,000 in outside contributions Judicial Watch said it

received in 1996. "It's a minority of our support and we're very proud to receive it," the founder and president of Judicial Watch, Larry Klayman, said Tuesday before declining to comment further. In a recent interview, he would not confirm the Scaife grant and declined questions about financing.

Mr. Scaife's foundations last year gave away \$25 million to conservative groups as well as academic institutions such as Boston University and Carnegie Mellon University. The scion of the Mellon banking family, Mr. Scaife has become a major financial resource for those eager to probe Clinton administration controversies, from the Monica Lewinsky case to the death of Vincent Foster, the White House deputy counsel.

The independent counsel, Kenneth Starr, had once planned to accept a Scaife foundation-financed deanship at Pepperdine University, leading Clinton allies to criticize the prosecutor's conservative movement ties.

The recipient of the largest single Scaife grant last year — for \$1.5 million — was the Free Congress Research and Education Foundation Inc., a think tank run by the conservative activist Paul Weyrich. Free Congress is part owner of America's Voice, a TV network formerly known as National Empowerment Television.

The American Spectator magazine took in nearly \$1 million last year from two Scaife foundations: Carthage and the Sarah Scaife Foundation. Part of that money paid for the so-

called Arkansas Project, an investigation of alleged Clinton skullduggery in the president's home state. The project was criticized by several Spectator staffers and has given rise to an investigation into whether some Scaife money improperly went to pay a key Starr witness.

But the financial relationship between the magazine and Mr. Scaife's foundations is over.

"Let's just say that the Spectator had Scaife foundation money in the past," but that the foundations "decided to quit contributing this year," said its publisher, Terry Eastland.

Scaife foundation officials did not return telephone calls asking about Judicial Watch donations.

**Wives Should 'Submit,' Baptists Say**

By Gustav Niebuhr  
New York Times Service

**SALT LAKE CITY** — The Southern Baptist Convention, the nation's largest Protestant denomination and an increasingly conservative force among American religious organizations, has amended its essential statement of beliefs to include a declaration that a woman should "submit herself graciously" to her husband's leadership and a husband should "provide for, protect and lead his family."

The amendment, a 250-word declaration on family life, was adopted by a show of hands' vote at the Baptists' annual meeting here as an addition to the denomination's basic theological statement of beliefs, the Baptist Faith and Message Statement. The vote was overwhelmingly in favor of the amendment and an attempt to soften the language was soundly turned back.

The amendment ranks as among the most prominent statements on family life by a major religious organization in recent years. The Southern Baptist denomination claims nearly 16 million members, among them President Bill Clinton, Vice President Al Gore, the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, and the Senate majority leader, Trent Lott.

While it says that husband and wife have "equal worth" before God, the choice of words about marital relations also makes it one of the most conservative of such statements. The amendment relies on such biblical passages as Ephesians 5:22-33, which compares the husband-wife relationship to that of Christ ruling the church, but which is today seldom interpreted so literally among mainline Protestants and Roman Catholics.

For example, U.S. Roman Catholic bishops, in a pastoral message on family life four years ago, said that marital roles, although different, should be characterized by "mutual submission" of a husband and wife to each other.

Paste Patterson, a seminary president from North Carolina who was elected Tuesday as the denomination's president, said the amendment was a response to "a time of growing crisis in the family." He also said people who found the language of the amendment provocative are those "who happen not to be real familiar with the Bible."

R. Albert Mohler Jr., president of Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, Kentucky, said the amendment was based on a Southern Baptist belief in the literal interpretation of scripture. He said the submission of wives to their husbands is "not a modern idea" but "is clearly revealed in scripture."

Speaking of the amendment, he said, "The secular world may hear it as strange, but it is, we believe, God's pattern."



Paige Patterson and his wife, Dorothy, attending the Southern Baptist convention in Salt Lake City, where he was elected president of the group, the largest Protestant denomination in the United States.

**End Is Near, Orlando Hears Policies on Gays and Flags Have Landed City in Big Trouble, Religious Broadcaster Warns**

By Thomas B. Edsall  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — The religious broadcaster Pat Robertson has warned the city of Orlando, Florida, that it risks hurricanes, earthquakes and terrorist bombs by allowing gay organizations to put up rainbow flags in support of sexual diversity.

"The Apostle Paul made it abundantly clear in the Book of Romans that the acceptance of homosexuality is the last step in the decline of Gentile civilization," Mr. Robertson told viewers of "The 700 Club" on Monday after a news report on "gay days" at Walt Disney World and the debate in Orlando on the decision to display the flags on streetlamp poles.

"I would warn Orlando that you're right in the way of some serious hurricanes, and I don't think I'd be waving those flags in God's face if I were you," Mr. Robertson said. "This is not a message of hate; this is a message of redemption. But a condition like this will bring about the destruction of your nation. It'll bring about terrorist bombs; it'll bring earthquakes, tornadoes and possibly a meteor."

The text of Mr. Robertson's com-

ments was distributed by Americans United for Separation of Church and State, a group critical of many of Mr. Robertson's policies and comments.

Paty Silverman, a Christian Broad-

casting Network spokeswoman, con-

firmed the accuracy of the transcript.

Jim DeSimone, communications di-

rector for Orlando's mayor, Glenda Hood, called the CBN news report that preceded Mr. Robertson's statements "fair." Mr. Robertson's "comments went beyond the factual issues and really talked about the possibility of God's wrath, and I just don't have any comment on that," Mr. DeSimone said. "That is clearly his right to have that opinion, and we just hope he is wrong."

Mr. DeSimone said city policy called for granting approval of requests to display flags to groups that pay the costs, do not advertise products and are open to the public. The gay groups met these requirements, he said.

Mr. Robertson said that his words reflected biblical truth and were not just an expression of his opinion. Anticipating criticism, he said, "I'm quoting the Apostle Paul now, so when you write your editorials, Mr. Editors, please re-

member who you're quoting."

other riches. But two years later the surviving soldiers, sailors and artisans left, desolate, empty-handed and battered by a hurricane. In November 1698 came a new expedition, which built a permanent settlement to help protect Spanish ships. "They were scared to death that either the French or the English were going to come in and occupy one of the ports on the northern Gulf Coast," giving them a base from which to attack the Spanish treasure fleet, said Bill Coker, a local historian.

The city (the name Pensacola, from an Indian word for "long-haired," came later) this week opened a year-long festival to celebrate that second founding. Prime Minister Jose Marie Aznar of Spain was scheduled to take part.

Faced by miles of Atlantic beaches and empty chairs, New York City is trying to lure lifeguards from the West Coast. Only 400 of 1,200 positions have been filled so far, forcing portions of some beaches to close, reports the Los Angeles Times.

"We do not have the pool culture and the beach culture that we had in the '50s, when every kid wanted to be a lifeguard," said Henry Stern, New York commissioner of parks and recreation.

An appeal by the actors Michael Bergin and Angelina Barnes of the beach-based television series "Baywatch" brought 300 applicants, but fewer than 10 percent passed the swimming test.

Thus, Mr. Stern said, the call to Cali-

fornians: "We are saying: Go east, young man or young woman. Spend the summer in New York. Spend the summer on the Atlantic. The surf may not be as good, but the ground is solid and doesn't shake."

A Wall Street executive, Alan Greenberg, read recently that some insurance companies were denying patients the impotence drug Viagra because of its cost. So Mr. Greenberg, chairman of Bear, Stearns, has donated \$1 million to a New York hospital to buy the drug for men who cannot afford it. The New York Times reported, "I think it's something that will give a lot of pleasure to a lot of people," said Mr. Greenberg. Commented a hospital official: "It's an unusual bequest."

**AMERICAN TOPICS****No, TV Land Is Not Like Life (The Proof Is in the Numbers)**

Some skeptical Americans have long harbored suspicions that Television Land was not an entirely accurate reflection of reality. MTV, for example, thinks "The Real World" is young people with few visible means of support living in luxurious decorator apartments and just talking. But a study documents just how large the reality gap is.

In television land, work and family rarely clash, child care is a breeze and hardly anyone gets sick, according to an analysis of prime-time TV by a group called the National Partnership for Women & Families. "The conflicts and compromises that shape so many Americans' lives," said Judith Lichtenman, president of the group, "do not affect TV women or men."

Only 13 out of 150 series episodes or TV movies studied by University of Washington researchers portrayed a character dealing with the stress of reconciling job and family life.

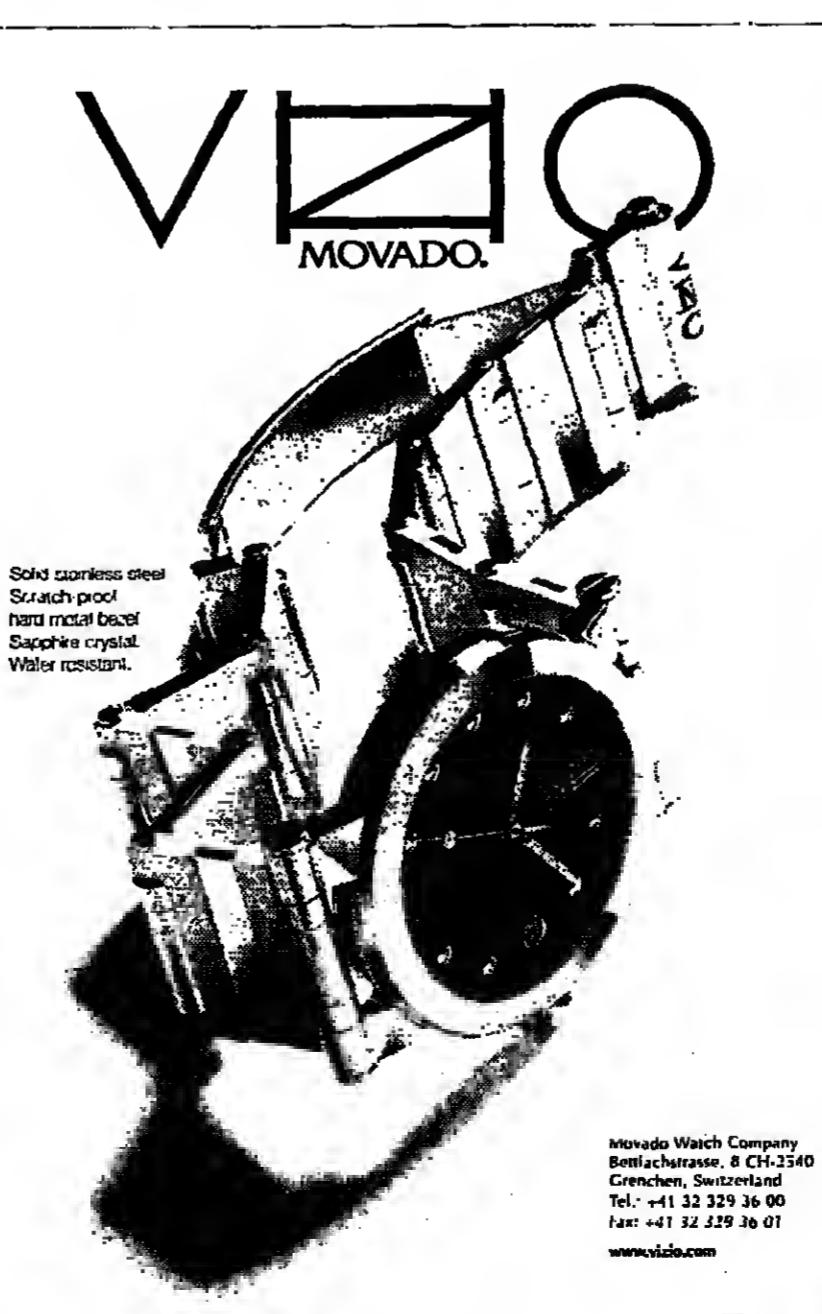
Other findings: Thirty-four percent of TV mothers work for pay, compared with 57 percent of American mothers; only 15 percent of 820 adult TV characters were parents of minor children, compared with 32 percent of the U.S. population; 26 of the 820 adult TV characters had responsibility for an adult relative, whereas the real ratio is eight times higher, and 14 percent of adult TV characters are over 50, compared with 38 percent of the U.S. population.

Stephanie Coontz, author of "The Way We Really Are: Coming to Terms With America's Changing Families," suggested that television executives might be somewhat removed from problems faced by many Americans.

**Short Takes**

The Spanish first came to what is now Pensacola, Florida, in 1559, seeking gold and

Brian Knowlton



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**POLITICAL NOTES****State Electoral Lineups Set**

**LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas** — Claiming leadership of a state party weakened by scandal and Bill Clinton's departure for the White House, Blanche Lincoln prevailed in a runoff to win the Democratic nomination for Arkansas' open U.S. Senate seat.

Ms. Lincoln defeated Attorney General Winston Bryant. In November's general election to replace Dale Bumpers, who is retiring after 24 years, Ms. Lincoln will face Fay Boozman, a Republican state senator, and Charley Heffley, the Reform Party candidate.

Also Tuesday, there were primaries in North Dakota, Virginia, Maine and South Carolina. These were among the results:

• In South Carolina, Rep. Bob Inglis, 38, won 75 percent of the vote to easily defeat former Republican county chairman Stephen Brown for the right to challenge Democratic Senator Ernest (Fritz) Hollings, who is seeking his sixth full term. Mr. Hollings, 76, was unopposed for his party's nomination.

Governor David Beasley, seeking his second term, easily won the Republican nomination. The Democratic candidate is Jim Hodges, a former state legislator.

• In North Dakota, Republicans chose Donna Nalwaja, a state senator, to challenge the incumbent Democratic senator, Byron Dorgan. Ms. Nalwaja won 67 percent of the vote in cruising to the nomination over Larry Silar, a farmer who had 32 percent.

• In Maine, the two major parties selected nominees to oppose Governor Angus King, a popular independent. The Democrats chose Thomas Connolly, a lawyer, with 61 percent of the vote. The Republicans nominated James Longley Jr., a former congressman, who won 63 percent of the vote.

• In Virginia's lone contested congressional race, a former teacher and nurse, Demaris Miller, won the Republican nomination to challenge Representative Jim Minner, a Democrat. She got 55 percent of the vote in Chuck Carlton's 45 percent.

(AP)

**Maneuvering on Tobacco Bill**

**WASHINGTON** — Signs have developed that the Senate's weeks-long impasse on anti-smoking legislation might be broken.

The Senate voted, 52 to 46, on Tuesday for a Republican amendment to use some of the money that would be raised from higher cigarette prices on drug-abuse programs. The vote was the first on the legislation in three weeks, and plans were made to vote on proposals to use either money from the tobacco legislation for income tax cuts.

Senator Trent Lott of Mississippi, the Republican leader, said, "If we're going to start having some votes, then something might happen."

## INTERNATIONAL

**Kazakhs Raise the Curtain on Remote New Capital, but Many Wonder Why**

By Peter S. Green  
International Herald Tribune

**ASTANA.** Kazakhstan — Free hands were hard to find in Kazakhstan's new capital on Wednesday, in the hours before it was officially offered to the nation by President Nursultan Nazarbayev.

In a race to the finish, work crews painted, hammered and put the finishing touches on the capital's new buildings and more numerous new facades for old buildings before the "Presentation."

In slippers and a purple housecoat, Rosa Asylbekova supervised a crew of fellow curators on the eve of the ceremony as they scrubbed the last bits of paint from the parquet floor of the Sakim Celif Museum.

A huge mural depicting the life and times of a Kazakh native writer hung eerily finished on the wall behind her. "We are opening at 2 o'clock tomorrow, and we have to be done," she said, stealing a few minutes to talk to visitors.

With his country sitting on the world's sixth-largest reserves of oil and natural gas, Mr. Nazarbayev decreed that its capital would be moved from the broad, leafy streets of Almaty, in the lee of the majestic Tien Shien Mountains, to the broad and sleepy streets of this much smaller former provincial seat in the

middle of the vast Central Asian steppe, then known as Akhmeta, a Kazakh name meaning "White Tombstone."

That name had replaced the Soviet-era name of Tselinograd, named for a costly 1950's Stalinist effort to plow up and settle for wheat.

When building crews were unable to finish key buildings by December, Mr. Nazarbayev declared Akhmeta a Kazakh name, and announced that he would present it to the nation whenever construction was finished.

In a four-month spurt of round-the-clock construction, tens of thousands of workers, many of them expensive but skilled foreign crews, paved the roads, bricked the sidewalks, laid the water and telephone lines and built the infrastructure of the capital, at a cost so far that local officials estimate at nearly \$500 million.

On Wednesday, with the paint barely dry, the capital, now called Astana ("Capital" in Kazakh), was presented with spectacular fireworks and a televised spectacle called "Astana, the Heart of the Country. Now and for Centuries," attended by neighboring heads of state who were on hand for a symbolic summit of Turkic states.

Redolent of North Korea's set-piece drill extravaganzas, it saw thousands of marchers in colored outfits hold up colored

squares to form vast tableau melding from Mr. Nazarbayev's portrait to a "No Smoking" sign a key part of the president's "Kazakhstan 2030" blueprint.

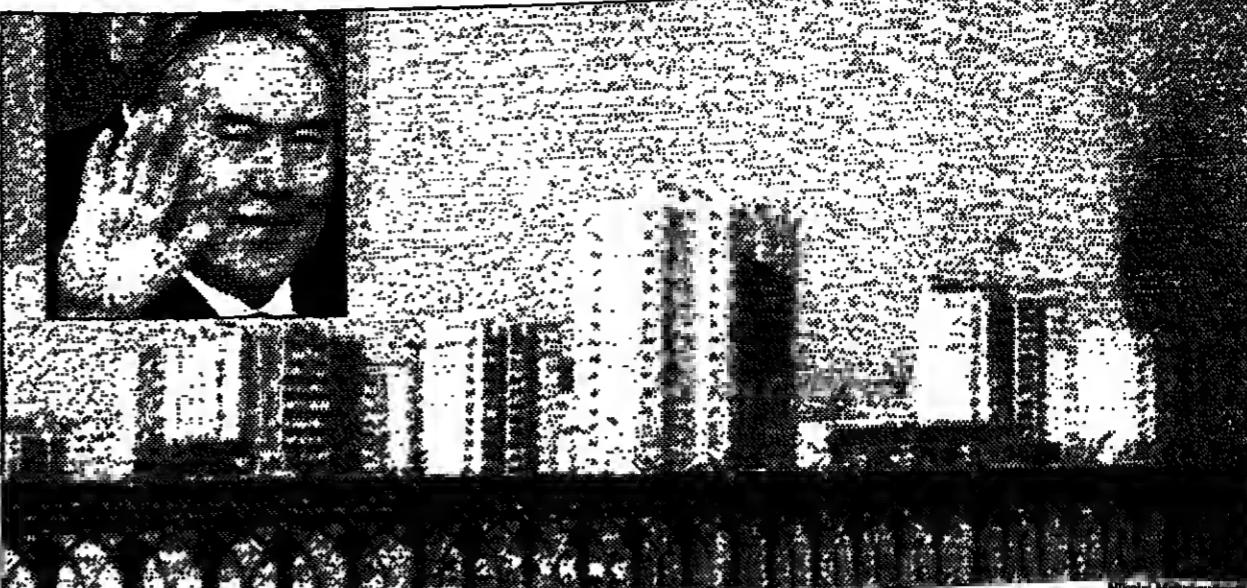
Mr. Nazarbayev is vague on his reasons for moving the capital, but he insists the final billion-dollar price tag is out beyond Kazakhstan's reach, even though the petrodollars have yet to flow in and the country is living on oil-lease down payments, privatization receipts and what diplomats say is a mass of money from smuggling drugs westward and weapons eastward.

"This is not about the ambitions of any one person," Mr. Nazarbayev said in an interview last week. "We are the ninth largest country in the world, and the capital of such a huge country should be in the center of its territory, not on the edge. Why wait when we could settle this problem at the very beginning?"

His critics call it a monument to the president's own ego, but Astana is hardly the stately pleasure dome that an earlier potentate of the steppe, Kublai Khan, might have decreed. It lies 500 miles (800 kilometers) along a bad road, or a hair-raising two-hour flight on Soviet-built Antonov propeller planes from Almaty, the former capital.

The train means a numbing ride of 22 hours.

Open to the elements on all sides, it



Astana, founded in 1830 as a Cossack fortress, is President Nursultan Nazarbayev's dream city in the steppe.

gets blisteringly hot in summer, where residents complain that swarms of mosquitoes descend on the town. In winter, fiercely cold winds roar through the town.

In the center of the town, old Soviet-style buildings have been renovated

to create the apparatus of government. While President Nazarbayev intends the city to represent what he called in one speech "the new face of Kazakhstan," its grandiose squares with their soulless government buildings hark back to the Soviet-era.

Astana also recalls an earlier era in Russian history. A stroll along Republic Prospekt reveals why locals have dubbed it Potemkin Prospekt. Many painted facades are really colored aluminum siding quickly fixed in place to hide the crumbling plaster and brickwork of Soviet-era buildings.

The marble facing for other buildings has yet to be put in place and other buildings, including the National Library, received a steam cleaning, a smoked-glass facade and little more.

While the city is clearly a hit with the thousands of Astana residents who were strolling in their finery along the newly paved boulevards Tuesday night, it's not clear when Astana will be completed, and if the construction will slow down again once the visitors leave.

Nor is it clear just when the capital will really become the heart of Kazakhstan. Apart from a few neighboring states, almost no foreign embassies are planning to move to Astana.

Publicly, Kazakh officials say Almaty's many disadvantages — it's polluted, it's prone to earthquakes, and it sits just 160 kilometers (100 miles) from the Chinese border — make the move necessary.

Privately, they can concede that in part the move is designed to inject a stronger ethnic Kazakh presence into a region that is heavily populated by a large ethnic Russian minority.

Like many other ethnic Russians in the new capital, Galina Zheronkova says she fears the quiet resurgence of Kazakh nationalism that has come along with the bureaucrats and officials of newly independent Kazakhstan.

"For us, Tselinograd was the best time when we began to grow wheat on the steppes," she said.

Now, Tselinograd is Astana and the streets are renamed for Kazakh heroes.

Despite holding Kazakh citizenship, she fears that unless she and other Russians learn to speak Kazakh, they will be forced out of their jobs and perhaps their homes.

"There's no future for Russians here," she said. "The Kazakhs from the towns and villages come to the big cities, and get the jobs."

Not only the ethnic Russians are worried. After a lengthy discussion of his plans to turn Astana into a transportation hub on the old Silk Road that linked China with Istanbul, the chief architect, Bair Dostmaganbetov, expounded his vision of transforming Astana into the manufacturing and transportation hub of the Silk Road, with floods of new apartments and office buildings for Astana's residents.

## KOSOVO: Pressure on Serbs

Continued from Page 1

Iomat who participated in the talks on Kosovo, said that Russia joined the five other countries Wednesday in not excluding the possibility that military measures might have to be considered.

Foreign Minister Yevgeni Primakov will meet with Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and other NATO foreign ministers Friday in London, and the group is expected to issue a set of international demands to Serbia to stop the military moves in Kosovo and to resume face-to-face talks on political settlement with the ethnic Albanian leadership there under Ibrahim Rugova, Mr. Blot said.

Reflecting German concerns about the increasing flow of ethnic Albanian refugees from Kosovo into Germany, officials in Paris said that the European Union would be asked to come up with immediate proposals for channeling and handling the flow.

"Time is of the essence to produce a political settlement," Mr. Blot said. "There is no difference of opinion among the countries involved as to the analysis of the situation and of who is primarily responsible for it."

### ■ Bonn Wants Mandate

Germany has made it clear that it would not support any military intervention in Yugoslavia's separatist republic of Kosovo without a UN mandate. The Associated Press reported Wednesday from Bonn.

In response to a reporter's question, the government spokesman, Otto Hauser, said that without such a mandate, Germany would not support such an intervention even in the event of an "emergency."

NATO defense ministers were to meet in Brussels on Thursday and Friday to consider military options, expected to include direct intervention to stop violence between Serbian forces and separatist ethnic Albanians.



Ethnic Albanians protesting in Pristina, the capital of Kosovo, on Wednesday, demanding that NATO send troops to the Serbian province.

Kosovo, if it can be done, may only help the ambitions of the Kosovo Liberation Army and do little to help Mr. Rugova, who also favors independence. It is far from clear that the West can force a negotiated solution of Kosovar autonomy on Serbs and ethnic Albanians, neither of whom favor it, and both of whom already think the time for serious talking is past.

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Many Wonder

## EUROPE

## EU Recommends Lifting Ban on British Beef

By Tom Buerkle  
*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — The European Commission recommended Wednesday lifting the ban on British beef exports that was imposed two years ago in the "mad cow" disease crisis, a move that would patch up one of Britain's worst disputes with its European partners and hold out the promise of relief to the country's long-suffering meat industry.

The recommendation faces a lengthy approval process by the 15 member states of the European Union, and it could be six months or more before British beef and veal is back on store shelves and menus in Europe and around the world. But the announcement by the commission, the EU's executive body, offered Prime Minister Tony Blair one of the most tangible benefits yet of his government's constructive stance toward its European partners.

Agriculture Minister Jack Cunningham wel-

comed the announcement, saying "it vindicates the positive, constructive and open approach we have taken on BSE in our relations with all the institutions of the European Union." A spokesman for Britain's Meat and Livestock Commission, an industry body, also welcomed the announcement although he acknowledged that it would take Britain a long time to regain export markets that were worth £625 million (\$1.02 billion) a year.

The EU imposed a worldwide ban on British beef exports in March 1996 after Britain announced a possible link between bovine spongiform encephalopathy, or "mad cow" disease, and the fatal human brain condition Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease.

The Conservative government of then-Prime Minister John Major pushed the issue to a crisis point, blocking dozens of EU decisions until leaders agreed in June 1996 to procedures whereby the ban would be lifted in stages if Britain could prove its meat was safe.

Since then, Britain has spent nearly £4 billion to slaughter more than 2.3 million animals deemed at risk of developing BSE; adopted a passport program to identify animals and trace them through the production process, and tightened up measures to ensure that the meat and bone meal suspected of spreading BSE were removed from the food chain.

The commission recommended that Britain be allowed to export meat from animals born after August 1, 1996, when its feed ban and passport program were in place.

The recommendation will be studied by the EU's standing veterinary committee at a special meeting Friday, and, in theory, a decision could be taken by the committee the following week or by EU farm ministers at a meeting beginning June 22. But a number of countries are likely to draw out the approvals process because of past problems with British compliance and doubts about the reaction of their own consumers.

## A Power Struggle Rocks Westminster Abbey

By Sarah Lyall  
*New York Times Service*

LONDON — Time moves slowly at Westminster Abbey, a church of high Anglican solemnity whose first inhabitant, King Edward the Confessor, has been resting in his tomb there for 900 years.

But when the Very Reverend Westley Carr took over as dean in February 1997, it was as if a high-speed cheetah had careered into a field of stately, shuffling sheep. Quickly putting into place changes that had been discussed for some time, Mr. Carr embarked on a program called "Recovering the Calm," which sought to control the abbey's increasingly unruly crowds of tourists but which threw the church into an un-calm tizzy.

While the church began charging non-worshippers an \$8 entrance fee, the new dean supervised the installation of closed-circuit television cameras; decreed that tour groups could have no more than 26 tourists, down from 50, and helped set up a one-way system to prod visitors into proceeding in an orderly fashion.

And, in a move that reportedly left some elderly people in tears, he told the church's volunteers that starting next year, they would have to retire at 75.

But it was when Mr. Carr made his next move — to suspend and then dismiss Martin Neary, the abbey's popular, distinguished and impeccably well-connected organist and master of the choristers — that he set in motion a dispute that has reverberated far beyond the church walls.

It is a tale straight out of an An-

## Unholy Row After Dean Fires Organist

thony Trollope novel, but with all the elements of a timeless power struggle: charges of financial impropriety, accusations of bullying and jealous high-handedness, even appeals to royalty.

On one side is the dean, who, with his four canons, runs perhaps the highest-profile church in England. Styled a "Royal Peculiar" because it is directly under the queen's jurisdiction, the abbey is the church where monarchs are crowned; where the funeral of Diana, the Princess of Wales, was held and where Dickens, Chaucer, Tennyson and others are buried.

On the other side is Mr. Neary, internationally known musician, two-time president of the Royal College of Organists and, since 1988, holder of a position once occupied by Henry Purcell. Mr. Neary's fight to get his job back is being supported by an extraordinary group of establishment figures, including former Prime Minister Edward Heath; the composer John Taverner; a number of members of the House of Lords; John Gummer, a former cabinet minister; and Frank Field, the minister for welfare reform, who was recently moved to declare that the dean was "nothing but a bully" who had left Mr. Neary "dangling on a meat wire."

Money is behind the current dispute, which has at its heart a company established by Mr. Neary and his wife, Penny, the concert secretary, to handle the church choir's contracts and tours. The Nearys said that they had set up the company on the advice

of accountants, that it had saved the abbey money and that they had never tried to hide its existence. But Mr. Carr — backed by the abbey's canons — said that the company represented a conflict of interest and that it had unethically paid Mrs. Neary a \$2,400 "fixing fee" for organizing tours and the like.

"It is not the amounts of money that matter, but the lack of openness and the loss of trust," Mr. Carr told The Daily Telegraph.

So the dean dismissed the Nearys on the Thursday before Easter Sunday, reportedly rebuffing the services of a number of high-placed would-be mediators, including Lord Weatherill, former speaker of the House of Commons, and forcing the summary cancellation of the abbey's Easter concert.

The Nearys denied all the charges — "It's like suggesting Mother Teresa had run off with the community chest," one of their supporters said — and they appealed the decision. In a sign of the gravity of the matter, the case is to be heard by the lord chancellor himself, Britain's top legal official. If the Nearys should be reinstated, the dean might feel little choice but to resign.

The dean, 56 and previously the dean of Bristol Cathedral, is no longer speaking to reporters. "He is trying to maintain dignified silence," said Emma St. John-Smith, a spokeswoman for the abbey.

Mr. Neary's supporters have de-  
judged The Times of London with fur-

ous letters, organized a fund that has raised more than \$80,000 to help pay the Nearys' legal expenses and told anyone who will listen that Mr. Carr has a history of high-handed behavior.

"He's narcissistic and he has a need to put his finger in every single pie there is," said Alan Taylor, who was recently dismissed from his non-voting position at the abbey when, he said, he criticized the dean to reporters. "The man sees himself as God's adviser."

"The dean is a virtual dictator," said Sir Bryan Thwaites, a retired mathematics professor who has been friends with Mr. Neary for more than 30 years and who convenes the Martin Neary Support Group. "For reasons which are totally unfathomable, he decided to sack Martin Neary. I am a man of very considerable experience in high management affairs, and it struck me as being absolutely absurd."

But Miss St. John-Smith said the Nearys' supporters were being unfair.

"They keep talking about the 'dreadful dean,' which he isn't," she said. "He's not a bully. He's a very direct person, very humorous — perhaps quite a decisive person. Some people perhaps find his style a bit sharp."

"This is a straight employment dispute," she added. "The dean and chapter followed to the letter the requirements of this country's employment legislation. Had this been any other organization, chances are this would have been a two-day won-



Horst Winkelmann, German envoy, leaving his residence near Minsk on Monday.

## Belarus to Wait a Week On Evictions of Envoys

MINSK, Belarus — Belarus vowed Wednesday to go ahead with plans to evict about 20 ambassadors from their residences, although it will delay the move by a week.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed that the evictions had been delayed, not canceled. Belarus has said the evictions are necessary so renovation work can be done on the diplomats' homes.

Foreign Minister Ivan Antonovich met the U.S. ambassador, Daniel Speckhard, Tuesday evening and reiterated the need for the evictions to go ahead.

On Monday, Mr. Speckhard described the action as "without precedent since the Cold War" and said it constituted a violation of the Vienna Convention. About a dozen ambassadors are contesting the eviction plan.

recognize the 1915 deaths of Armenians as genocide, a French diplomat here announced.

Officials from Turkey's Foreign and Defense ministries declined to confirm the suspension of the deal for the shoulder-launched, anti-tank system.

Last month, the Czech National Assembly adopted a bill stating: "France publicly recognizes the Armenian genocide of 1915."

The bill is to be discussed this month in the Senate.

Armenians say Turks killed 1.5 million of their people. Ankara says thousands of Turks and Armenians died in 1915 fighting in what is now eastern Turkey. (Reuters)

## Cyprus Defense System To Be Tested in Russia

MOSCOW — Cyprus will test its new air defense system in Russia later this month, the Russian air force commander, Anatoli Kornukov, said Wednesday.

Turkey has threatened to use force to stop deployment.

The commander told reporters that Cyprus was scheduled to test the system at a base near Astrakhan, the Interfax press agency reported. He said officials would decide late this summer on whether to deliver the system.

(AP)

## BOOKS

## THE GREAT HILL STATIONS OF ASIA

By Barbara Crossette. Illustrated.  
259 pages, \$28. Westview Press.

Reviewed by Alexander Frater

THE first Europeans to reach India were bewitched by its beauty and strangeness but shocked by its climate. In 1690 an English clergyman, James Ovington, noted that few survived more than a couple of miasma rainy seasons.

"Two monsoons are the Age of Man," A century later officials recorded the life expectancy for a European male as 31, for a female 28. Then, without knowing why — 6,000 feet (1,800 meters) is the ceiling of the malaria-bearing anopheline mosquito — people realized health lay high in the hills, so when the soaking, febrile heat of summer began stealing across the plains, the viceroy himself led the exodus.

For several months, ruling India from above the clouds, they enjoyed the luxury of sleeping under blankets, attended "ball after ball, each followed by a little backbiting," and built towns complete with tearooms, clubs, honeysuckle-framed cottages and pretty steeped churches. Though hill stations were a British-Indian innovation (96 of them went up), they soon began appearing in Indonesia, Burma, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, the Philippines, even Vietnam.

Barbara Crossette, the United Nations bureau chief for The New York Times, has reported extensively from the area and in 1996, while traveling through the uplands of Indonesian Sumatra, hit on the idea of making a high-altitude circuit through eight countries. Though she calls the result "only a travel book," "The Great Hill Stations of Asia" should be required reading for anyone contemplating an Asian journey; the region's history, politics, religion and economics are brilliantly summarized in a

series of crisp, scholarly briefings. Yet she also maintains a lively social curiosity: She finds the Vietnamese "warm, inquisitive, generous people who want to draw an outsider into whatever activity is at hand," while Burma, despite its evil administration, remains a country "blessed by nature, where there are always things to eat or sell and the means to live in dignity."

Of the 18 hill stations she visited, two had American connections. Kodaikanal was founded as a summer retreat in 1845 by American missionaries 7,000 feet up in southern India's Palm Hills. Though the first church — roofed with Huntley and Palmer biscuit tins — was flattened by a mountain storm, the schoolhouse grew into the famous Kodaikanal International School, still unequivocally American in its style and curriculum. Today, in season, up to 10,000 Indian tourists are bussed daily into Kodaikanal — a reminder that Asia's hill stations, far from being derided as crumbling colonial relics, are enjoying a reincarnatory boom as Asia's prosperous postcolonial middle classes swarm upward to enjoy cool air and mountain scenery.

Until the United States ceded it to the Philippines in 1991, the Club John Hay at Baguio, its cultural roots in the Poconos or upstate New York, was the only American hill station in Asia established for expatriates. Even as Crossette explored this quiet and beautiful spot, walked the gardens and visited "the silly little Cemetery of Negativism, where earnest Americans 'buried' bad things like sloth and mendacity," she knew the new tenants had plans for a luxury hotel, shopping mall and championship golf course.

Many young Asians, furiously building for the future, display a curious lack of interest in the past; for them Year 1 of the new millennium started on the day they kicked out their foreign oppressors.

This makes historical research chancy. She found bookshops and libraries in the

hill stations largely bereft of material — though in Sri Lanka's Nuwara Eliya, set among tea plantations, she got lucky and tracked down a reluctant 95-year-old historian.

Crossette has a weakness for hotels and writes about them at length, here complaining about the service, there the state in which previous guests have left them. "South Asians seem to me to be inexplicably hard on public buildings," she writes. "They scar walls, stain carpets and slash upholstery with remarkable carelessness."

In the Sumatran highlands she stayed at the delightful Pusako at Bukittinggi, but seems to have missed the floor show in which impassive, barefooted female dancers jump vigorously up and down on piles of plates, reducing them to splinters. (She also neglects to mention the local duckraces; mullards with the mummature of uaks fly 110-yard sprints and win their owners one-tenth of an ounce of gold.)

Air-conditioning and antibiotics have changed the nature of life in the torrid zone. Tropical fatigue is now a recognized medical condition; you can get pills for it. The hill stations should be redundant, yet, as this surprising, entertaining and elegantly written book demonstrates, many continue to flourish.

Though Crossette often dwells necessarily in the past, her reportorial instincts remain on full alert. In Mandalay, for example, she found everyone talking about a new hospital for eye, ear, nose and throat specialists that had recently collapsed, crushing an unknown number of staff members and patients: "You won't read about that in the newspaper," someone said. "But we all know what is going on. Money laundering and corruption is what we meant."

Alexander Frater, whose most recent book is "Chasing the Monsoon," wrote this for The New York Times.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE oldest event on the tournament calendar is the Goldman Pairs, first played in 1929 and won by the great Oswald Jacoby, with a forgotten figure, George Reith. It has almost always been played in Manhattan and almost always won by New York experts.

This year both generalizations failed. A contingent of the city's finest traveled to Stamford, Connecticut, last weekend, but all came home empty-handed. The winners were Victor King of Hartford and Margaret Williams, formerly of Connecticut but now living in Burlington, New Jersey. They are frequently successful in team events, but this was their best

result in match-point play.

The winners defended well on the diagramed deal from the final, taking advantage of a slight misjudgment by the declarer. After the opening weak two-hid in spades, North might well have raised directly to game. He got there anyway, after a two-no-trump inquiry and a three-heart bid which showed, in the North-South methods, maximum values with a weak spade suit.

King, West, led a club, and South routinely played low from dummy, winning the queen with the king. When he crossed with a diamond to the queen. When East played low on the trump lead, South would have hoped to dispose of the potential club loser even if West

put up the king. But he made the normal play of the jack, losing to the queen.

Now King saw his way clear. He cashed the heart ace and led his remaining diamond, completing a high-low signal. Dummy won and led a trump, and Williams knew what to do after taking her ace. She led another diamond, and the spade 10 scored the setting trick.

Because of the danger of permitting the defense to develop a diamond ruff, there was a better plan. King points out that South should have won the first trick in dummy with the club ace and led a spade. It was likely that the first spade trick would be lost to West, and South could hope to dispose of the potential club loser even if West

held the queen. South could do nothing to avoid a club ruff, but he did not need to run any risks in diamonds.

NORTH	♦ 66
	♦ K87
	♦ A9Q94
	♦ A42
WEST	♦ Q107
	♦ A2
	♦ A85
	♦ 1098
	♦ 108753
EAST	♦ Q1096432
	♦ 9J
	♦ 9532
	♦ 4Q8
SOUTH (D)	♦ K79543
	♦ 9J
	♦ 952
	♦ K43

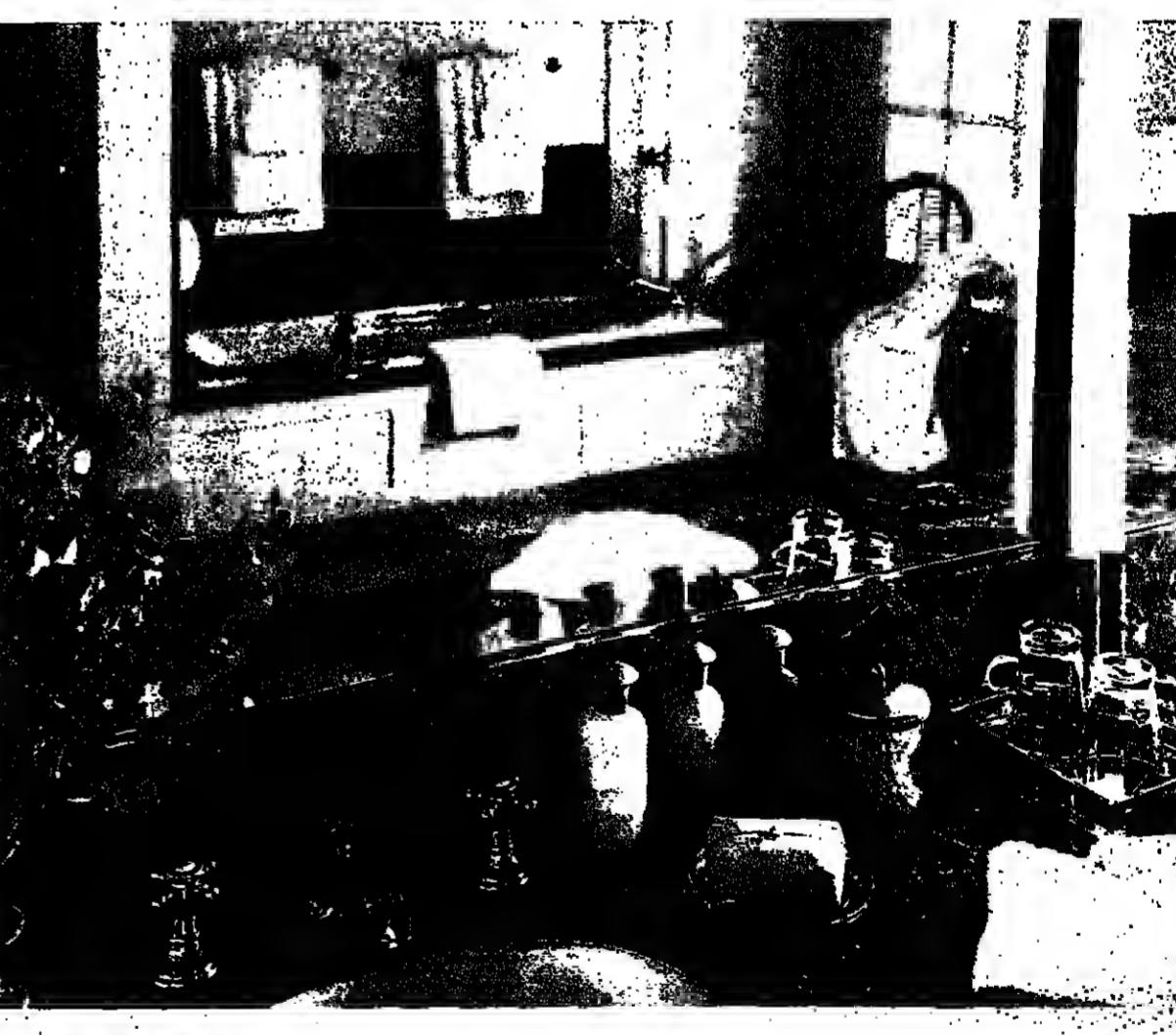
Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
0	Pass	4	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club five.

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## WORLDWIDE RESERVATIONS CENTERS

## ASIA/PACIFIC

# 15 Freed in East Timor Amid Shift in Jakarta

## Habibie Proposes New Status for Territory

By Seth Mydans  
New York Times Service

JAKARTA — For the first time in 20 years, the Indonesian government has signaled its willingness to address one of the sorest points in the country's international relations, the status of East Timor.

On Tuesday, President B. J. Habibie proposed that the territory, which Indonesia seized by force from Portuguese control in 1975, be granted a special administrative status, an idea that had been rejected by his predecessor, President Suharto. But Mr. Habibie ruled out the possibility of full independence for East Timor.

In recent years, Indonesia has poured development funds into the territory, which is one of its poorest provinces. But it has also deployed thousands of troops and security officials, who have created an atmosphere of terror.

An often brutal separatist insurgency has battered government forces, and tens of thousands of lives have been lost.

The status of East Timor has been the single most difficult question for Indonesia in international forums. Human rights groups regularly document government abuses there.

In interviews with Reuters and the BBC on Tuesday, Mr. Habibie said his proposal was contingent on an agreement by the United Nations and Portugal to recognize Indonesian control of the territory and its 800,000 people.

He said political autonomy was not an option. "If you want to discuss it in that direction, there is no way you can discuss that with me," the president said.

"No, we will not let that happen."

Indonesia fears that freedom for East Timor would encourage separatist movements elsewhere in this sprawling archipelago, particularly in the provinces of Aceh and Irian Jaya, where guerrillas are also battling the government.

The president's statements were immediately rejected by Jose Ramos-Horta, who was awarded the 1996 Nobel Peace Prize for his separatist campaign.

"This is not a serious proposal, and I am stating unequivocally that we reject it," Mr. Ramos-Horta said, speaking by telephone from Harvard University.

His co-recipient of the Nobel Prize, the Roman Catholic Bishop Carlos Belo, speaking in Dili on Wednesday, urged protesters to avoid possible violence by confining their demonstration to the campus of East Timor University, where they sang rebel songs and waved outlawed rebel flags.

"Bring Suharto to the international court as a war criminal in East Timor," read a poster at the demonstration.

which was attended by several local political figures including a former governor, Manuel Viegas Carrascalao.

Witnesses said government troops, who have broken up student demonstrations by force in the past, stood by quietly, as they have during a rash of protest demonstrations elsewhere in the country since Mr. Habibie became president.

Indonesia invaded the former Portuguese colony in 1975 and annexed it as the nation's 27th province the following year. The move was condemned by the United Nations, which continues to regard Portugal as the administering power of East Timor.

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Members of the All Indonesian Labor Organization staging a protest Wednesday outside the Parliament building in Jakarta. They want compensation for workers who lost their jobs because of the currency crisis.

### Death Toll at 225 In India Cyclone

The Associated Press

BOMBAY, India — Relief workers distributed food and searched for bodies in the debris of smashed homes on Wednesday after a cyclone tore through western India killing 225 people, injuring 1,200 and leaving hundreds of thousands homeless.

The toll from Tuesday's storm could rise. Many people remain missing, and relief workers have yet to reach some remote villages. The storm continued to produce high winds and rain Wednesday, but was no longer of cyclone strength.

The death toll was highest in Kutch district, where a 12-foot tidal wave flooded low-lying areas near Kandia, a port 330 miles northwest of Bombay.

As many as 140 people, including fishermen and port workers, drowned or were swept out to sea, government officials said. Others died when their houses collapsed on them. Some 125 people have been listed as missing, and officials said they feared the casualty figure could surpass 200 in Kutch alone.

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### Clinton Rebuffs U.S. Critics On Beijing's Welcoming Site

By John M. Broder  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has rejected appeals in the United States that he avoid a welcoming ceremony in Beijing's Tiananmen Square when he visits China this month.

He said he could not dictate to China's leaders how they should receive him.

Appearing at a news conference with President Kim Dae Jung of South Korea, Mr. Clinton said that his scheduled appearance at Tiananmen Square, the center nine years ago of a violent crackdown on democratic protesters, did not signal endorsement of repression.

Last week, the House of Representatives voted 305 to 116, to approve a nonbinding resolution demanding that the president avoid the historic square on his trip, which is to begin June 25.

"My own view," Mr. Clinton said Tuesday, "is that if this is going to be a state visit to China and I am going to be a guest of the Chinese" then "they should be designing the terms of the arrival ceremony, not me."

This was the first time that Mr. Clinton addressed questions from the press on the satellite deal, which is the subject of a congressional investigation. Some lawmakers are seeking to learn whether U.S. national security was harmed by the decision and whether the president had been influenced by large election contributions from Bernard Schwartz, chief executive of the satellite maker, Loral Space & Communications Ltd.

The White House has rejected a call from 152 members of Congress that Mr. Clinton postpone his visit until questions about possible influence on the space satellite have been resolved.

"And I simply don't accept the position," he added, "that observing their diplomatic protocol in any way undermines my capacity to advance the principles of the United States."

Addressing another issue that has generated opposition to his policy toward China, the president said his approval this year, over the objections of the Justice Department, of China's launching a U.S. satellite into orbit was "a pretty routine decision."

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### BRIEFLY

#### Protests Reported In Chinese City

BEIJING — Several hundred people staged anti-government protests Wednesday in a Chinese city that President Bill Clinton plans to visit later this month, a human-rights group based in Hong Kong said.

The second successive day of peaceful demonstrations in Xian involved two groups with different grievances, the Information Center of Human Rights and Democratic Movement in China said.

Some demonstrators were protesting the government's failure to give them new housing after they were evicted from their homes for redevelopment, the group said.

Others were pedicabs drivers protesting the city's decision ahead of Mr. Clinton's visit on June 25-26 not to let them work.

Ethiopians Report Troops Strike Hard At Eritreans

ADDIS ABABA — Ethiopia said Wednesday that it had arrested dozens of soldiers who had attacked Eritrean forces in disputed territory of the Horn of Africa.

Eritrean reported fighting in the same area.

"A large segment of Ethiopian troops which launched an attack on Eritrean forces has been destroyed," an Eritrean spokesman said in a statement.

Eritrean losses included tanks, armored vehicles and four aircraft.

Earlier, her critics said, Ethiopia sent 15,000 troops to Eritrea, between Shire and Shire at 6 A.M. — Wednesday.

Known as Eritrean as well as Ethiopia as land opening and former members of the socialist party claimed by both sides.

No details of casualties were available from either side.

The first clash came on Tuesday, the risk of full-blown conflict after two days of air strikes and land battles.

Both sides have been

Kim Nudges U

By Brian Kan

Associated Press

WASHINGTON —

Kim Dae Jung of South Korea carried his appeal to the United Nations before North Korea before Congress, which President Bill Clinton referred to Nelson Mandela.

House Approves

Measure Aims to Stop Bush

By Helen Dewar

Associated Press

WASHINGTON —

Representatives has given final

legislation aimed at

stop exporting missile

Iran, creating a conference

White House over the

issue of technology.

Both houses of Congress

approved the legislation

than the two-thirds

override a veto. The

sancions bill, H.R. 20

passed it by 90 to 4 in the

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Representative Peter G

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Automotive

Automotive

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Automotive

## INTERNATIONAL

## Ethiopians Report Troops Strike Hard At Eritreans

Reuters

**ADDIS ABABA** — Ethiopia said Wednesday that it had inflicted heavy losses on attacking Eritrean forces in disputed territory at the heart of a growing conflict between the Horn of Africa neighbors.

Eritrea reported fighting in the same area.

A large segment of Eritrean troops which launched an attack on Ethiopia's position at Badame from has been destroyed," an Ethiopian government spokeswoman said in a statement.

Eritrean losses included tanks and artillery and fighting continued, the official Selome Tadesse said.

Earlier, her office said fighting began at Erde Matios, between Badame and Sheraro at 6 A.M. on Wednesday.

Known by Eritreans as Badme and by Ethiopia as Badame, the area is a rocky triangle of land totaling 400 square kilometers (155 square miles). It is claimed by both sides along the western border.

No details of casualties were available from either side, but correspondents on both sides of the frontier have seen wounded fighters.

The first clash was on May 6 but the risk of full-blown conflict soared with two days of air strikes on June 5 and 6 and land battles this week.

Both sides have mobilized veterans



Villagers in Sinkata cheering Wednesday as Ethiopian troops passed on their way to the Eritrean front.

of the joint struggle that overthrew the Ethiopian military dictator, Mengistu Haile Mariam, in 1991.

Eritrea took its independence from Ethiopia after a referendum in 1993 and the two countries were on friendly terms until the border quarrel turned violent.

As a result of their long anti-Mengistu war, both states are among the poorest on the continent but they have large and well-equipped armies.

Eritrea presented two Eritrean prisoners of war to reporters in the northern town of Adigrat.

"There were some with guns, and I was afraid because I didn't know what

was going to happen," the reluctant soldier said. "The battle started, and I was standing there and I was captured."

"They did not tell us we were going to fight," he said. "If I had known I was being sent to fight, I wouldn't have gone because I didn't want to kill anybody."

He said he was unarmed when he was captured a week ago during a battle near the border town of Zalambessa.

"There were some with guns, and I was afraid because I didn't know what

was going to happen," the reluctant soldier said. "The battle started, and I was standing there and I was captured."

There was heavy fighting on Tuesday around Zalambessa on the main road between the two country's capitals.

Zalambessa is in Ethiopian territory and was taken by Eritrea last week to prevent Ethiopia from using it as a base to attack, Eritrea says.

Eritrea asked Egypt on Wednesday to help mediate in the conflict, delivering a letter to President Hosni Mubarak.

## Kim Nudges U.S. Congress on Pyongyang

By Brian Knowlton  
International Herald Tribune

**WASHINGTON** — President Kim Dae Jung of South Korea on Wednesday carried his appeal for a "confident, coordinated and composed" approach to North Korea before a joint session of Congress, which warmly greeted a man whom President Bill Clinton had compared to Nelson Mandela and Vaclav

Havel.

"We will never relax our vigilance against North Korea," said Mr. Kim, a former dissident who was elected president in December. "But neither will we be afraid to pursue peace."

As in his statement Wednesday that "we have nothing to fear from North Korea," Mr. Kim appeared to gently nudge the United States to deal more openly with Pyongyang.

Mr. Clinton gave Mr. Kim a warm reception upon his arrival Tuesday, including an elaborate state dinner. Mr. Clinton was cautious, however, about Mr. Kim's efforts to persuade the United States to lift long-standing sanctions against the North, saying that Pyongyang must respond to conciliatory gestures from Seoul.

Mr. Kim, who spoke in accented English, warmly thanked the collected legislators and other dignitaries, recalling the U.S. intercessions that twice saved his life during his 40 years as a persistent critic of South Korean military regimes.

Without specifically calling for an end to U.S. sanctions, Mr. Kim said that Seoul and Washington "should promote a sunshine policy, offering inducement against a backdrop of strong security measures, and we should extend to North Korea both goodwill and sincerity, so suspicions dissolve and openness emerges."

Mr. Kim, 74, has sought to strike a warmer tone toward the North than previous Seoul governments have done. "Sunshine," he said Wednesday, "is more effective than a strong wind."

The United States, however, has remained wary. Nearly 40,000 U.S. troops remain on the Korean Peninsula, many along the Demilitarized Zone that has separated North and South since the Korean War.

Mr. Kim said his approach was to avoid mixing political differences with efforts at economic cooperation.

"We are going to promote cooperation in a wide range of areas under the principle of separation of politics and economics," he said. "We want America's support in this effort. Both our nations need to be more confident, coordinated and composed in our relations with North Korea. We hope such an overall approach gives North Korea psychological room to open its mind and its doors."

## House Approves Sanctions Bill Measure Aims to Stop Russian Technology Transfer to Iran

By Helen Dewar  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — Despite the threat of a veto, the House of Representatives has given final approval to legislation aimed at forcing Russia to stop exporting missile technology to Iran, creating a confrontation with the White House over the politically sensitive issue of technology transfers.

Both houses of Congress have now approved the legislation by far more than the two-thirds majority required to override a veto. The House approved the sanctions bill, 392 to 22. The Senate passed it by 90 to 4 late last month. It now goes to the White House, where presidential aides have said a veto is likely.

Representative Porter Goss, Republican of Florida, said they were challenging the Russians, "fairly and squarely, to stop cheating," and the Clinton administration to "stop thinking" at violations.

But the House minority leader, Richard Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri, warned that passage was "premature."

in light of efforts to get Russia to cooperate. The legislation voted Tuesday was prompted by Republican complaints that Russian companies and other entities have helped accelerate Iran's missile development. It calls for licensing and other sanctions when there is "credible evidence" that these entities have helped Iran obtain technology or key components to develop ballistic missiles. At the same time, the bill would permit Mr. Clinton to waive the sanctions for national security reasons.

In another attempt to address administration objections, the Senate amended an earlier House-passed version of the legislation to impose sanctions only for transfers after January of this year, when Russia adopted new export controls. The original bill would have affected transfers since 1995.

But the administration argued that it is already taking steps to halt technology transfers to countries qualified by Washington as "rogue nations," and that the legislation would impede these efforts, invite dangerous errors and discourage other countries from cooperating in curbing transfers.

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# Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL  
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## A Chance for Nigeria

### Shift to Democracy

In Nigeria's largest city, people cheered and honked their horns to celebrate news that their leader was dead. Rarely has anyone done more harm in such a short time to his own country than the brutal and corrupt General Sani Abacha, dead at age 54, in his five-plus years as dictator. He left oil-rich Nigeria destitute, although he and his cronies amassed billions. Now Nigeria has an unexpected opportunity to reject his poisonous legacy and move toward the democracy that its people have shown they want.

Nigeria's military regime quickly installed as leader another general, Abdulsalam Abubakar, a man with a reputation for probity that contrasts sharply with General Abacha's. The new government immediately pledged to cede power to civilians by Oct. 1. But Nigerian generals, nine of whom have now hijacked the presidency since the nation achieved independence in 1960, don't start with much credibility, no matter their reputation.

The best way out of that fix would be for General Abubakar to step down in favor of Moshood Abiola, who has been in prison since he apparently won a presidential election in 1993. But Mr. Abiola's health is in question. If he is not able immediately to assume his rightful position, the general should, as

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

### Military Discredited

The death on Monday of Sani Abacha, the corrupt and abusive Nigerian military dictator, is an opportunity for an African giant to begin to lift itself from poverty, fear and decay. General Abacha so discredited military rule that in recent months even many officers began to join ordinary Nigerians in clamoring for a civilian government. General Abdulsalam Abubakar, who has taken over the government, was one of those officers. He should put those ideas into practice.

Nigeria, the most populous nation in Africa, should also be the most prosperous. Oil revenues alone, if not depleted by corruption and mismanagement, should provide the basis for sustainable economic growth. It is also a diverse, culturally rich land stunted by years of tyranny.

Ideally, General Abubakar should turn the government over to Moshood Abiola, a civilian who apparently won Nigeria's last democratic election, five years ago this week. The military annulled the election, and Mr. Abiola was imprisoned in 1994.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Republican Antics

The Senate majority leader, Trent Lott of Mississippi, has been carving out some interesting political territory for the Republicans. In recent days he has denounced legislation aimed at curbing teenage smoking and suggested that the best response to school shootings was more guns. When both parties are supposed to be pursuing the women's vote, it is unusual to see a politician promote a survival-of-the-fittest theory of child-rearing.

Mr. Lott takes premises that most people agree with — new taxes are undesirable, adults should be allowed to own guns — and elevates them to immutable laws. Consistency is all, rationality is for sissies.

Defending the cause of states' rights recently, he spoke out against a national drunken-driving standard by arguing that it was wrong for the federal government to say "Do it our way or we will punish you."

Mr. Lott's recent denunciations of anti-tobacco legislation as a "spending bill" that deserves to be interred has been particularly peculiar. The Republican-controlled Senate Commerce Committee voted, 19 to 1, to approve the measure, which is aimed at reducing teenage smoking. Then Senate Republicans led by Mr. Lott began denouncing the bill as too much big government, and seemed determined to see it fail. Despite some signs of revival on Tuesday, the legislation's future is far from certain.

Taking time out from these retrograde legislative efforts, Mr. Lott marched to the National Rifle Association convention and vowed to oppose any effort to tighten gun control laws. Parents everywhere have been

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### Other Comment

#### South Asia Has Helpers

India and Pakistan, fresh from testing nuclear devices, are poised to build missiles that could deliver the bomb deep into each other's territory. The United States deplores these developments, but along with other countries it stands guilty of supplying much of the necessary technology.

India's next generation of nuclear missiles probably will be designed with the help of American-made equipment. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, "father" of the Indian bomb, spent four months in training in the United States.

— Gary Milholland, commenting in *The Washington Post*.

## Look at the Benefits and Cost of UN Peacekeeping

By Cedric Thornberry

**D**IVONNE, France — Fifty years ago this Thursday, a group of young American, Belgian and French officers arrived at Cairo airport to set up the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, UNTSO, under the mediator, Swedish Count Folke Bernadotte, in what was then Palestine.

The term was not generally used for another decade, but they were the first of nearly 750,000 UN "peacekeepers" who have served under the blue flag in most of the world's trouble spots.

Fully 110 countries have contributed personnel, of whom some 1,500 have died in the cause of peace. Bernadotte himself was an early victim, murdered by the Stern Gang in Jerusalem. UN peacekeeping received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1988.

In these 50 years, 47 peacekeeping operations have been established. Fifteen are now in the field, including UNTSO, still headquartered at Government House high above Jerusalem.

Other missions serve today in some of the world's most sensitive areas — in central and southern Africa, Macedonia and the Balkans, the Caucasus, southern Lebanon, Central America, Kashmir, the Golan Heights.

Often, the kind of problem dumped on the UN secretary-general is the kind nobody wants to touch or knows how to settle. But most operations are so successful that the world forgets them.

Sometimes situations remain unstable despite the passage of years, and

could ignite if the UN presence were withdrawn. Yet at some future date they may become ripe for settlement. Meanwhile, a thin blue line keeps the international peace.

Cyprus is a good example of a problem that nobody, today, knows how to solve, but in which a small international presence, its integrity and impartiality trusted by the parties, keeps them from one another's throats.

UN peacekeeping has today a low profile, although 13,000 personnel serve in the 15 current operations, whose annual cost is \$1 billion. At its peak in 1994, more than 70,000 personnel were assigned to 19 peacekeeping missions whose annual cost was \$3.6 billion. Of these, more than 50,000 were in ex-Yugoslavia.

In the first 40 years there were just 13 peacekeeping missions. In the last 10 years there have been 34.

A few have been of the traditional, exclusively military, kind — policing cease-fire lines while others seek more durable settlements, as on the Kuwaiti-Iraq border, a mission set up by the United Nations after Desert Storm.

But since the end of the Cold War in 1989-1990, and the successful UN operation that brought peace, democracy and independence to South Africa's neighbor Namibia (under the leadership of Finland's present president,

Marti Ahtisaari), peacekeeping has shown how versatile it can be — if adequately led and supported.

Other successes have occurred in the Caribbean, Cambodia, Mozambique and Macedonia. All were innovative — and economic — in containing or resolving conflict situations that could have detonated regional calamities.

Increasingly, UN peacekeeping has involved specialist personnel other than soldiers. Human rights lawyers, policemen, election organizers, war crimes investigators and relief aides work with UN operations. Missions may today have to create and stabilize a peace settlement as well as supervise it.

Sometimes a Security Council mandate has been too ambitious, or has not been accompanied by the necessary resources. Those struggling in Bosnia, with hopelessly inadequate means, often thought the Security Council more interested in playing to the press gallery than in aiding the victims. Disasters have befallen operations in Somalia, Rwanda and Angola, through inadequate support or management.

The United Nations underwent a catastrophic crisis of expectations in the early '90s, and the limits of its then capacity became clear.

But governments get the United Nations they want and are prepared to pay for, and the United States and others seem unprepared these days to meet their obligations. No organization whose members are so cavalier about

paying their bills can be run efficiently.

Yet by the standards of public expenditure, UN peacekeeping is extraordinarily good value. The estimated total cost of the first 50 years of peacekeeping has been about \$18 billion, shared out among the members. In contrast, "star wars" research costs have so far been about \$50 billion.

The cost of U.S., British, French and German defense in 1994 was more than \$400 billion. That of UN peacekeeping in the 19 major trouble spots around the world during that peak year was less than 1 percent of this.

Bodies such as NATO are authorized by the Security Council to run regional peacekeeping and enforcement actions. There have been unusual offshoots in Africa and the Caucasus. "Regional peacekeeping" can be a useful international tool; it is recognized in the UN Charter, subject to effective Security Council oversight. If abused, however, it can look like a legal umbrella for the local bully.

UN peacekeeping is one of the most practical inventions of our time. As it reaches full maturity, an essential aim remains to enhance both its effectiveness and its moral authority.

The writer, a former assistant secretary-general of the United Nations, is a visiting professor at the Centre for Defence Studies at King's College, London. He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

## Help for Kosovo? Where There's a Will There's a Way

By William Pfaff

**V**IENNA — The Kosovo problem revolves around the sovereignty problem. In law, Kosovo's conflict with the Serbian government is an internal issue within Serbia. Kosovo is a nominally autonomous province of Serbia, which with Montenegro makes up the sovereign Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, of which Slobodan Milošević is president.

To interfere with Serbia's repression of the ethnic Albanians, who are overwhelmingly the majority in Kosovo, is to intervene in Serbia's internal affairs. Thus, what the international community so far has

done, or proposes to do, to halt Serbia's attacks upon the civilians of Kosovo is frustratingly indirect and inherently futile.

The immediate problem is not international war but ruthless uprooting and repression of a civilian population inside Kosovo. Britain's Prime Minister Tony Blair, joined by the United States, is proposing that the UN Security Council authorize "all necessary means" to stop the conflict from spreading to Albania and to Macedonia, which has a large Albanian minority.

This was the language which authorized the Gulf War. However, Iraq had invaded Kuwait, an international crime.

In the Kosovo case, what is necessary is an intervention inside Kosovo and Serbia to halt a crime against humanity. There is no fully acknowledged international precedent for this.

The international community

intervened in Iraq to protect persecuted Kurdish and Shiite Muslim minorities, although none too successfully. Iraqi sovereignty was thus abridged

by the Security Council. The United States has in the past found implausible but tolerated grounds for military violations of the sovereignty of Panama, Grenada, the Dominican Republic, Cuba, Cambodia and Laos. Where there's a will, there's a way.

Air intervention against police and military forces attacking civilian centers in Kosovo, and against their lines of communication and bases, is presumably feasible in military terms. On the Iraqi precedent it would seem legally feasible.

It would be only one factor contributing to a solution, but it

would greatly heighten Mr. Milošević's difficulties and his relationship with the police and military who are NATO's targets. It would provide one incentive to re-establish negotiations on Kosovo's situation.

Internationalizing the problem is also imaginable, and perhaps inevitable. That is what the international community did when Croatia and Slovenia claimed independence. It recognized them as independent. The Yugoslav army no longer was engaged in suppression of internal dissidence but was committing international aggression. International assistance to the victims was legitimated.

There are Communist precedents. In Finland in 1939 and in Poland midway in the second world war, Stalin recognized "exile governments" made up of Comintern officials, and made it Soviet policy to put them in power. He failed in Finland but succeeded in Poland.

The international community has power to recognize the clandestine coalition government in Kosovo, and the venture of that government's 1991 referendum on Kosovo's independence.

Mr. Milošević is on prima facie evidence a war criminal. The atrocities by Serbian forces in the course of the wars between Serbs and the Bosnians and Croatians were committed under his authority, and the struggle in Kosovo is a direct result of his abrogation of Kosovo's former autonomous status.

The prosecutor at tribunal on war crimes in Yugoslavia in The Hague made it known two months ago that she was assembling the case against Mr. Milošević. He has been spared indictment because Washington and the other Western capitals found him useful in getting the Dayton agreements installed in Bosnia, and because Russia was unwilling to seem called to account. Russia now would seem to have had its fill of Mr. Milošević.

The time has come to demand his indictment and trial, no doubt in absentia — but that's all right; it is the principle and the precedent which count.

It would be one further step in the campaign, which is feasible, and by now overdue, to remove Slobodan Milošević from the European political scene.

—William Pfaff, writing for the International Herald Tribune, Los Angeles Times Syndicate

## Milosevic Should Be Worrying About NATO

By Jim Hoagland

and played on them to turn the tables on Richard Holbrooke.

Mr. Holbrooke picked the Serbian dictator's pocket in the Dayton peace talks. This time it was Mr. Milošević who traded words for something tangible. He has deepened policy and professional splits within the administration, and weakened U.S. leadership in allied diplomatic efforts.

Mr. Holbrooke has the inside track to replace Bill Richardson as ambassador to the United Nations if Mr. Richardson is named energy secretary this month as expected. But Mr. Holbrooke now faces an embarrassing outcome to what seemed to be a not unreasonable gamble in mid-May, when he offered partial lifting of economic sanctions in return for a Belgrade meeting between Mr. Milošević and Ibrahim Rugova, the pacifist Kosovar political leader.

The Serbian leader also promised to exercise restraint in Kosovo, where Islamic guerrillas have mounted an escalating insurgency fed with weapons and money from neighboring Albania.

The Holbrooke mission, strongly welcomed by Mr. Rugova, stirred unease at the State Department. Madeleine Albright's special envoy on Bosnia, Robert Gelbard, and other working-level officials argued strongly for keeping sanctions on until Mr. Milošević delivered greater autonomy. But the department's leaders argued that Mr. Milošević had no interest in pursuing a bloodbath in Kosovo, and overruled them.

"Normally, policy conflicts in Washington can be seen on an agency by agency basis, with the Pentagon fighting the State Department," says a European official who follows the debate

on Kosovo. "This split was between the working-level people in all departments who deal with this day to day, and the senior officials, who simply thought they knew Milošević better, and who may have wanted to limit U.S. involvement."

But once Mr. Holbrooke delivered the sanctions relief, Mr. Milošević stepped up his repression, bombing and burning villages to establish a death strip along the Kosovo-Albania border. More than 10,000 refugees poured into Albania last weekend as the fighting escalated. Mr. Rugova, whose position has been severely undermined, now refuses to meet Mr. Milošević again.

This ethnic cleansing has repulsed Mr. Blair and pushed him into leading the way in reimposing economic sanctions on Belgrade and in prodding NATO defense ministers to look realistically at prospects for air strikes in Kosovo.

NATO was authorized to study military operations by the alliance's foreign ministers meeting in Luxembourg on May 28. But participants in that meeting later described the option to me as a theoretical one intended to be publicized as a way of putting pressure on Mr. Milošević, who dismissed it.

But the outrage of Mr. Blair changes the equation.

Mr. Milošević treats Bill Clinton as a spent political force, and it is hard to argue with that judgment. But he should not bank on having a free hand in Kosovo any more than he did in Bosnia. This time, the cavalry may be speaking with British accents.

The time has come to demand his indictment and trial, no doubt in absentia — but that's all right; it is the principle and the precedent which count.

It would be one further step in the campaign, which is feasible, and by now overdue, to remove Slobodan Milošević from the European political scene.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1898: Tetanus Cure

**P**ARIS — A method of curing tetanus has just been discovered by Dr. Roux. He injects into the brain the anti-toxin which was discovered by the well-known bacteriologists MM. Behring and Kitasato. By injecting the serum into the brain the counter-poison became diffused throughout the nervous system, which was not the case with subcutaneous injections.

The cure of tetanus may now be considered certain.

### 1923: Bulgaria Coup

**S**OFRIDA — The Peasant Government, headed by Ilie Stanislavov, a Bulgarian dictator, was overthrown this morning [June 9] by Jews and Arabs who agreed unconditionally to a four-week armistice.

The announcement was made in a message from the UN mediator in Cairo to Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary General. Mr. Lie said that plans are being rushed to insure strict observance of the cease-fire. The arrangements call for France, Belgium and the United States to supply both vessels and military observers. He said each had been asked to send twenty-one military men.

Bourgeois and Moderate Agrarian parties; no Communists have been admitted. The provincial garrisons have proclaimed themselves solidly for the reserve officers' movement.

Drug profits clearly failed. We steadily legalize and distribute drugs, suggesting will those who profit from them.

Crime levels were more than ever. Drug use, especially among young people, is increasing. The use of illegal drugs like tobacco are increasing.

Billions of dollars are wasted on programs to help the disease of drug addiction. That could have been invested in education and training.

I do not want to be part of that. I want to be part of a free world. It is important to remember that the United States, as well as other countries, are not doing enough to combat this drug problem.

Drug profits clearly failed. We steadily legalize and distribute drugs, suggesting will those who profit from them.

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Crime levels were more than ever. Drug use, especially among young people, is increasing. The use of illegal drugs like tobacco

## OPINION/LETTERS

## A Century Led by Europe, Not America

By Richard Pells

**B**ONN — In 1941, the publisher Henry Luce predicted that if the United States embraced its destiny as a global power, people throughout the world would be forced to acknowledge that this was the "American" century.

At the time, Mr. Luce's prophecy was ridiculed, even by Americans, as a typically extravagant pronouncement by a man with the grandiosity to call his magazines *Time*, *Life* and *Fortune*.

Now no one laughs at Mr. Luce. At a recent conference in Leipzig, German and American scholars were eager to resurrect Mr. Luce's hypothesis. The imprint of America's century, they argued, was discernible everywhere, from the Spanish-American War to the movie "Independence Day."

Soon we will be treated to similar assessments in newspaper and magazine articles and at many more academic symposiums. With the year 2000 approaching, which pundit or professor can resist a meditation on, or a requiem for, the American century?

Certainly not me. But maybe we should pause before endorsing the Lucean vision. Can the 20th century really be characterized as American? Or did the most important events of the past 100 years take place — just as they had in the 18th and 19th centuries — in Europe? Could our century be better described as the European, or even the totalitarian, century?

America's contributions to the century are indisputable. The United States has been a pioneer in mass production, mass consumption and mass culture, innovations that have magnified America's global influence and transformed

modern life. Because of the ubiquity of American products, advertisements, music, movies and television programs, people on every continent feel they are living in an Americanized world.

Yet Europe's wars and ideological conflicts have done far more to shape the world than Hollywood or Disney.

Europe's wars and ideological conflicts have done far more to shape the world than Hollywood or Disney.

way people think and act than Hollywood or Disneyland.

The manipulativeness of

America's mass culture has been inconsequential compared with the murderousness of Europe's mass movements. Europeans have therefore remained, unhappily, at the center of the world's history.

None of this means that Americans have not shared in the horrors of the 20th century. The United States had its own wars and imperial adventures in Cuba, the Philippines and Vietnam. And it has tried, often successfully, to exert its political and economic influence internationally. But for the old-fashioned kind of imperialism that led, before its collapse, to the political and military subjugation of whole continents, look to the British, the French, the Germans, the Italians, the Dutch and the Belgians.

More important, the world wars of the 20th century, while they eventually involved American armies, were cataclysmic for Europe. Where the first and second world wars left America intact, prosperous and powerful, Europeans spent the years after both wars — from 1917 until 1989 — living in the shadow of the totalitarian messiahs, along with their gulags and concentration camps.

The Bolshevik and Nazi revolutions, as well as the Cold War, were essentially struggles over the postwar fate of Europe. Indeed, the rise and fall of totalitarianism is the central political and human drama of the 20th century. And it is predominantly a European drama in which the United States played a significant but secondary role.

In the loftier realms of

science and the arts, it is customarily said that after 1945 America became the home of Western culture. But the construction of the atom bomb, the emergence of abstract expressionism as a uniquely American form of painting and the evolution of American literature from Ernest Hemingway to Thomas Pynchon could not have occurred without the influence of European ideas or the flight

of academics and intellectuals from Nazi Germany to the United States.

Even the global popularity of American movies is inconceivable without the presence in Hollywood of European directors, cinematographers, set designers, writers and actors.

And as we near the end of the century, Europe is again engaged in the most important of contemporary arguments over economic integration, multinational mergers and the effort to achieve a balance between the free market and social welfare.

Was Henry Luce wrong? Not entirely. American power was crucial in ending Europe's wars, hot and cold. And America's economy and culture have changed how we all work, what we buy and how we entertain ourselves.

But in the domain of politics and diplomacy, where decisions can be for millions a matter of life and death, this has been — sometimes for the better but mostly for the worst — the European century.

The writer, a Fulbright professor at Barn University, is the author of *"Not Like Us: How Europeans Have Loved, Hated, and Transformed American Culture Since World War II."* He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## The Rumor Mill: Beyond the Internet

By Frank Rich

**N**EW YORK — Contrary to published reports, the Internet did not kill Bob Hope.

The real culprit was Congress, whose members took to eulogizing the still-living comic from the floor last Friday on the basis of an advance obituary accidentally posted on an Associated Press Web site.

Had anyone in the House actually looked at the computer printout that cues the funeral oration, he would have seen a patently dummy news story shot through with long strings of "XXXXXX" as space holders.

But why let the facts ruin a touching impromptu memorial service being beamed to television viewers — voters — back home?

All the way around, it was human error, not computer error, that led to this gallows comedy of errors. And there may have been no one who enjoyed the farce more than Matt Drudge, the Internet's self-styled Walter Winchell and the favorite poster boy of every commentator (me included) for journalistic impropriety in the new media age.

On his site, Mr. Drudge made fun of ABC News, which had broadcast Mr. Hope's "death" on its radio network. "In January," Mr. Drudge wrote with deadpan irony, "ABC News Niggleline devoted a show to the perils of speed Internet reporting and the danger of false information being circulated on-line without fact checkers and editors."

ABC's gaffe hardly clears Mr. Drudge of his own egregious errors, one of which has led to a ferocious libel suit. But about at least one thing, one big thing, he has been right, and he was right long before most of the rest of us recognized it: The Internet, speed and all, is shaking up the coverage and dissemination of news as has nothing else in the half-century since the proliferation of

## MEANWHILE

television. It may one day even eclipse TV, much as TV long ago down-sized radio.

A new survey released on Monday talks in very unpolister-like language of the "astonishing rate" of increase in the Internet news audience. In 1995, only 14 percent of Americans surfed the Net for news; now, just three years later, 36 percent do. In recent years the audience for print journalism has remained stable while the number of Americans who rely exclusively on TV's nightly broadcast news has fallen from 30 to 15 percent.

The same survey also showed that most Americans cite accuracy as by far the most important component of news, and that they distinguish clearly between credible brands like The Wall Street Journal (which 81 percent rate as largely accurate) and the National Enquirer (which only 7 percent do). Would these news consumers be turning to Internet news sources if they believed them to be intrinsically inaccurate? Hardly.

If anything, you could argue — as Mr. Drudge did when addressing Washington's National Press Club last week — that it is the non-Internet media that have made the most notorious journalistic errors of late: the bogus eyewitness account of a Monica-Clinton tryst, the incrimination of Richard Jewell in the Olympic bombing, the serial publication of plagiarized and fictional stories in *The New Republic* magazine, and, just three days after the Drudge speech, Bob Hope's "death."

It is past time to retire the Internet as a scapegoat for journalistic ills; it is a medium, not a message, and it can be used as irresponsibly or as honorably as a printing press or a television network can.

Americans will surely distinguish between credible and tabloid news on the Net just as they do in other media. When Matt Drudge runs an inaccurate, unsubstantiated story, he pays — if not in court, then in how his audience perceives him. His undeniably entertaining site could end up as widely read as the Enquirer — and just as widely disbelieved. Or, with unassailable scoops, he could turn himself into the Net's Horace Greeley.

"The Internet is going to save the news business," Mr. Drudge declared at the Press Club. It is hard to fault him for striking back with such hyperbole at his critics within the journalistic establishment. Their reports that he and his new medium would kill the news business have proved as inaccurate as those of the death of Hope.

*The New York Times*

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Failed Drug War

Regarding "Big Names Sign Letter Criticizing War on Drugs" (June 10):

The "war on drugs" makes prohibition look like a roaring success.

It has made the United States into the world's highest per capita jailer of its own people.

And while drug warriors express concern for children, an unregulated black market in drugs does nothing to protect young people — drug dealers are unlikely to ask for identification, as merchants of legal drugs like alcohol and tobacco are required to do.

Billions of dollars have been wasted on this drug war that could have gone to fund programs to help people with the disease of addiction.

I do not want my children to grow up in a police state created in the name of a drug-free world. It is time for the United States, as well as the international community, to rethink its drug policies.

TIMOTHY J. MEEHAN,

Toronto.

Drug prohibition has clearly failed. We must instead legalize and control the distribution of drugs. (This suggestion will not please those who profit from the present system.)

Crime levels would fall. More money would be available for education. Pressure on police, courts and prisons would drop. The dosage and quality of drugs could be controlled. And drug-taking would be glamorized.

ALUN BUFFRY,

Norfolk, England.

## On Genocide

Regarding "Vote on 1915 'Genocide' Irritates Turkey" (May 30):

Putting the word genocide in quotes is deeply insulting to any people who have undergone genocide.

CAROL MCQUEEN,

Oxford, England.

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**TribTech**

# In Cybersuit, The Maestro Shows Heart

## Boston Pops Conductor Wired for Night by MIT

By Julie Flaherty  
New York Times Service

**B**OOSTON — "Respiration fine," a concerned technician said as he peered into his monitor. "Heartbeat is flaky, but it's there."

An emergency room scene? No. It was an hour before showtime and the debut of the "conductor's jacket," a piece of cyberclothing that keeps track of a director's vital signs while he leads an orchestra.

The subject, with sensors and wires hanging off him like tinfoil tentacles, was Keith Lockhart, the director of the Boston Pops orchestra, who was surrounded by a dozen academics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Media Lab.

Throughout the concert, in addition to his respiration and heart rate, the flashy red-and-silver jumpsuit recorded movements of his arms, neck and torso, as well as muscle tension and skin conductivity — determined by how much he perspired and if he was startled, for example by a misplaced cymbal crash. More for the sake of performance than science, the computers also flashed his vital signs onto a screen suspended from the pipe organ.

The goal was to collect data that might explain how Mr. Lockhart's beat-timing, natural gestures and even emotion become music.

Although the jacket's creator, a graduate student, Teresa Marin, studied violin and conducting as an undergraduate, her belief was once that "classical performing arts are not going to survive the millennium."

"The violin is a beautiful tool, a beautiful transducing of our expressive intentions," she said. "But I really felt that in order to keep ourselves as human beings engaged in this process of creating art that we'd need to have tools that make more sense in a modern context." Thus she is involved in the laboratory's creation of "hyperinstruments." Already the lab has constructed an average violin digitally enhanced to sound like a Stradivarius.

Not surprisingly, the showman conductor, who donned jogging shorts for the cover of his latest album, was nonplussed when shown the original design for a plain, white jacket that could be discreetly worn under his Armani tuxedo.

"We were willing to hide all of it, except for a tail," Professor Rosalind Picard said. Instead, Mr. Lockhart asked that it be more cyberfashionable, and beamed as he took the stage for "Tech



Michael Quan/The New York Times

Night," a concert for MIT alumni, in what he called his "Buck Rogers suit."

**T**o add to the spectacle, a specially created computer program translated his body's signals into an interpretive dance of geometric shapes that grew, swirled and changed color.

"It's a problem these days anyway that music, being a primarily aural medium in an extremely visual society, often suffers," Mr. Lockhart said. "The fact is frankly that most of the general public finds the frontiers of science perhaps more interesting than they find the

frontiers of the artistic experience."

The thumping tribute to John Philip Sousa did little to move Mr. Lockhart's flat-lining EKG (the result of a gitch in the computer, not his heart). But by the end of "The Sound of Music" medley, anyone would have thought Rodgers and Hammerstein had intended the accompaniment of the psychedelic orbs and cubes dancing overhead.

David Freedman, class of '48, said he would oot call the spectacle art, but it was different from the stuff he learned in his college days. "We didn't even have transistors," he said.

## ALT / Commentary

# The Net Is Not Ready to Save the World

By Victoria Shannon  
International Herald Tribune

**P**ARIS — Like an unrepentant child of the '60s, I believed that the Internet would save the world.

In a manner of speaking, of course. In the early 1990s, when the power and passion of the Internet was dawning on the world, I was drawn to the promise of our becoming a genuine global village, a planet without borders.

It truly seemed possible that business, information and entertainment on the Internet would be blind to borders, instantaneous and free — well, O.K., competitively priced. I finally conceded. People of all nations would learn to play well with others because we would all have the same rules, the same standards, the same lingua franca: the Internet.

A few unrelated events in the past couple of weeks have served to both dull and stir that hope. Now I just think the Internet is too adolescent to be a worldwide savior of anything quite yet.

The incident that got the most public attention was the verdict against the former CompuServe Deutschland manager.

A Munich judge last month ruled that the on-line service official was guilty of spreading pornography because he failed to block subscribers' access to Internet sites that violated German law.

This appalls for myriad reasons: a) a current German law does not hold service providers responsible for content they do not create; b) the defense team as well as the prosecutors in the case had recommended acquitting the manager; c) CompuServe had actually caved in to early threats from German investigators and temporarily blocked about 200 Internet sites, and, the most obvious, d) the sites in question weren't even in Germany.

The verdict, as The New York Times saw it, was "a victory for the notion that national law can be applied to something as amorphous and frontierless as the Internet."

Even the European Commission was left scratching its figurative head. "The commission has learned of this decision with a certain astonishment," a spokesman, Jochen Knobisch, said. "This proves once again the need for talks at an international level about this type of problem."

No kidding. Just as companies find national cultures and traditions sometimes insur-



mountable barriers to doing business abroad, so too with the allegedly boundary-free Internet. It seems we're seeing more, not less, parochial or simply selfish Internet reactionism.

The more popular it becomes to fight locales, the more the Internet strikes people as a way to make as much money as fast as possible without regard to the long-term health of the system.

On one aspect of people making money on the Internet, we have arrived at a temporary stalemate. Where the

It seems we're seeing more, not less, parochial or simply selfish Internet reactionism.

United States and the European Union want to keep free from taxes the sales of goods delivered electronically, many other countries want to keep the right to collect those taxes.

Should the Internet be exempt from a government's sovereign right to taxation?

The World Trade Organization, in choosing a couple of weeks ago to delay resolving the impasse for another year, has accidentally sided with "e-commerce" and with keeping the Internet from dissolving into another battlefield in the trade wars. A duty-free Internet is a competitive one, with a level playing field.

At least for the next year. There is, of course, no promise that the same will happen when the WTO takes it up

again in 1999.

Finally, lifting my hopes for a better Internet tomorrow, the United States last week withdrew a plan to regulate the assignment of Internet addresses. After months of international outcry about the heavy-handedness of its involvement, the Commerce Department's new proposal gives the responsibility back to Net itself and an international, nonprofit volunteer group of activists.

In light of the recent environment of nationalism, the decision was refreshing — and unexpected. And perhaps a little scary: Could this be the model for a global plan to study and regulate other Internet issues? Is there the seed of a United Nations of the Internet here? Is there any way the Internet could be in fact self-regulating on an international basis?

Is it still possible that the Internet could indeed save the world, at least on itself?

Internetizens watching these issues converge are suffering the same kind of indignation as they did after the passage of the U.S. Communications Decency Act of 1996 outlawing "indecent" material viewable by minors on-line.

The Supreme Court struck down the act a year ago as an unconstitutional restraint of free speech. Would that there were a global cyber equivalent of the high court to put right the rest of these wrongs as well.

Victoria Shannon edits TribTech. She can be e-mailed at: tribtech@iht.com.

# High Tech From China's Ivory Tower

## Inventor of Publishing Software Dominates the Domestic Market

By Steven Mufson  
Washington Post Service

**B**EIJING — Wang Xuan has created a little slice of Silicon Valley here. Mr. Wang, who is a professor at Beijing University, also runs a modest-sized but profitable computer company called Founder (HK) Ltd. that commands 81 percent of the Chinese market for electronic publishing software.

It also integrates systems for banks, creates fingerprint-recognition systems for public security departments and assembles its own brand of personal computers from imported components.

Mr. Wang earns no more than the equivalent of a couple of hundred dollars a month as a university professor. But as a computer executive he earns more than \$200,000 a year and has stock options worth about \$5 million at the current stock price — figures that are still mind-boggling in what the governing Communist Party describes as a "socialist market economy."

Founder is held up these days as a model for China's economy: a high-technology, fast-growing company that serves the domestic market and is starting to compete in Japan as well.

Bill Gates, the chairman of Microsoft Corp., has met with Mr. Wang, whose system is based on Microsoft's Windows. Analysts in Hong Kong are applauding the performance of the portion of the company that is listed there.

"They're a focused company," said Tim Funicane of Nikko Research Center (HK) Ltd.

"When the company was listed, a lot of people had a lot of doubts. People thought they'd diversify and use the money in other ways. But they have delivered what they said they'd deliver. It's a real software company."

Founder also represents a trend in the commercialization of Chinese universities. A spin-off of Beijing University's computer research center, Founder is 46 percent owned by the university through a more diversified university-owned holding company named Beijing Founder. The bolding company has ventures in activities as varied as real estate, chemical manufacturing and cosmetics, and it generates about 20,000 different characters. Until 1987, Chinese newspapers were still using laborious lead type to typeset their pages.

Mr. Wang used mathematical formulas to come up with a software program for Chinese publishing. He decided to skip over the two generations of computer publishing then in use and devised a dot-matrix program and a way to reduce the amount of computer memory needed to store the program. He used laser printing techniques.

Founder's software has evolved into a sophisticated typesetting and layout software.

In addition to selling software to virtually every major Chinese daily newspaper, Founder has supplied its system to Chinese-language papers in Malaysia, the United States and Taiwan. Customers range from the Chinese Communist Party organ, the People's Daily,



Hillary Smith/The Washington Post

Wang Xuan, the head of Founder.

Founder's ties to the university and its well-connected board of directors give the company an edge in competing for contracts from state-owned newspapers, television stations and banks. Mr. Wang himself has become a member of the National People's Congress, China's legislature.

In ADDITION to connections, the company gets research. Founder pays from \$120,000 to \$240,000 a year to the university and in return gets the rights to all the research at the university's computer institute. The company also supplements the stipends of 60 graduate students, part of the 600 engineers working as researchers for Founder.

Though Founder has diversified, its main profit center is its niche in publishing software, providing about 60 percent of the company's profits. Founder has capitalized on the complexity of written Chinese, which uses about 20,000 different characters. Until 1987, Chinese newspapers were still using laborious lead type to typeset their pages.

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to a paper owned by the Nationalist Party in Taiwan.

Mr. Wang pulls out a copy of a Taiwanese newspaper that has used Founder's software to fuse the head of the president of Taiwan, Lee Teng-hui, onto the body of Michael Jordan doing a behind-the-head dunk shot.

While revolutionary when Mr. Wang developed it, Founder's style of computer publishing is now commonplace. Most Chinese newspapers use some form of computer publishing, either Founder's or one of its main competitors in Chinese-language software, including Quark Express and Adobe.

Founder has also come up with a software system for television stations to manage work flow and produce animation. Its first customers have signed contracts, and with 3,000 television stations in China, Mr. Wang hopes this will prove profitable.

The company has also sold finger-print database systems to public security bureaus in 30 cities, including Shanghai, Guangzhou and Hangzhou. In an authoritarian country with a population of 1.2 billion, "the potential market is obvious," Mr. Wang said.

And last week, Founder announced that it would start a \$20 million joint venture with Digital Equipment Corp. of Maynard, Massachusetts, to provide computer network and systems integration services for Chinese customers.

All this is a far cry from Mr. Wang's situation 30 years ago, during the Cultural Revolution. At that time, youthful Red Guards who worshipped Mao Zedong and attacked anything that smacked of foreign or ancient culture targeted Beijing University's small computer science department.

Mr. Wang was treated relatively leniently, being banished from the university but allowed to work at home on developing his own computer language.

**M**EMBERS of today's younger generation are not persecuting computer jockeys. They are joining them. Founder's chief of research is 41. Of the company's 50 directors and deputy directors responsible for the technical division, 90 percent are under the age of 35. Half are under the age of 30.

Mr. Wang, who is 61, says he will retire in two years.

He is eager to avoid the mistakes made by the pioneers of such U.S. computer companies as Cray Research Inc., Wang Laboratories Inc. and Digital, who stayed too long and watched their companies decline.

"A younger generation is replacing my role," Mr. Wang said, "because in computers, younger people are superior to the older generation."

## BRIEFLY

• **BBC'S DIGITAL DISPLAY:** British viewers at selected sites around the country will get a sneak peek of the BBC's planned digital television service this week with previews of a World Cup-related sports service.

The BBC said it began previewing the terrestrial service Wednesday at Heathrow airport lounges, a handful of county shows, and with a giant video screen at the Trocadero complex in London.

The trial will last for the duration of the World Cup as the BBC gears up for the full-blown launch of digital terrestrial TV this autumn. Later this month, the BBC plans to start transmitting its core BBC1 and BBC2 channels and BBC News 24 in the new wide-screen format, as well as a new BBC Choice preview channel via satellite.

Digital TV services will offer consumers improved sound and picture, as well as interactive services and a plethora of channels compared with the four or five analogue TV channels that British viewers without cable or satellite services currently receive. (Reuters)

• **NBC SNAPS UP SNAP:** Venturing into the most competitive area of the Internet, NBC has agreed to buy a controlling stake in Snap, an upstart search and directory service, from its creator, C-Net Inc. The network said it was also buying a 4.9 percent stake in C-Net.

NBC, a unit of the General Electric Co., is endorsing the view that Internet directory companies, or search engines, such as Yahoo Inc. and Excite Inc., are

emerging as the cornerstones of profitable on-line ventures. Such portals, as the directory sites have come to be called, have started charging large fees from World Wide Web sites to which they direct Internet users.

The deal, the cost of which could total \$39 million by the time it is completed, represents the first time a broadcast network has entered the Internet portal market, although all the networks have built or acquired various sites that offer content such as news, sports or entertainment. (NYT)

• **NEWS JUNKIES ON-LINE:** The number of Americans reading news on the Internet is growing quickly, according to a study released this week.

The Pew Research Center study found that 20 percent of Americans use the worldwide network at least once a week to satisfy their appetite for information. But most people said they use the Internet to supplement, not replace, their traditional sources of news.

Two years ago, just 6 percent went online for news, the survey showed.

Readership of daily newspapers remained "remarkably stable," the study said. It found that Americans continue to rely heavily on their daily paper as a primary source of news, with 68 percent reading regularly, or much more frequently than the center's 1996 study. (AP)

• **NEW SUPERCOMPUTERS:** NEC Corp. plans to bring to market in December a new line of supercomputers, powerful machines used by scientists to perform complex tasks such as forecasting the weather.

NEC's SX-5 supercomputers can process calculations about four times as quickly as their predecessors, the SX-4 line of computers, and can store about eight times as much information, said Chris Shimizu, an NEC spokesman.

The SX-5 will compete with Fujitsu Ltd.'s VP7000, released last year, and California-based Silicon Graphics Inc.'s Cray supercomputers.

Monthly rental for the SX-5 starts from 20 million yen (\$142,000), NEC said.

• **IRRATIONAL FRAUD FEARS:** Fear of fraud rather than fear of flying has held back the growth of air travel sales on the Internet, travel industry specialists told the International Air Transport Association annual general meeting this week in Montreal.

But that will not stop air travel from becoming the biggest selling consumer item on the Net by 2002, according to recent forecasts.

Concern about the security of credit card information transmitted on-line is the reason most frequently cited for why a majority of travel shoppers do not end up completing a purchase, a panel of electronic commerce experts said.

Last year, there was not a single report of theft of credit card information processed using the secure encryption facility built into the two main Internet browsers, Netscape Navigator and Microsoft Explorer, said Terrell Jones, chief information officer of the Sabre Group, which provides on-line flight information.

## BUSINESS/FINANCE

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### Clock Ticks, But Brittan Pushes On

**EU Trade Commissioner Hurries to Make His Mark**

By Alan Friedman  
*International Herald Tribune*

**PARIS** — For years he has been like the best pupil in the classroom, the most intellectually gifted member of the European Commission, and with ambition to match.

But time is starting to run out for Sir Leon Brittan, 56, the respected EU trade commissioner whose combative approach has won him more enemies than friends.

Among the enemies is President Jacques Chirac of France, who recently attacked Sir Leon for allegedly trying to push ton quickly with a trans-Atlantic trade negotiation.

"Yes," Sir Leon conceded in an interview, "I have problems with Chirac."

Characteristically, he called the French president's objections "non-sense."

Sir Leon is a committed trade advocate, but lately he has seemed especially driven.

"Leon is a man in a hurry," said one European trade official. "He is trying to get as much done as possible before his term expires."

That term, as trade commissioner, runs out next year. With Tony Blair's Labour Party in power in London, Sir Leon — a former Conservative Party politician and minister in the Thatcher years — is unlikely to be asked to stay on.

Asked if he expects to leave Brussels, Sir Leon noted simply that by 1999 he will have served in the commission for a total of 11 years, "and 11 years is quite a long time."

European officials close to Sir Leon say he is increasingly impatient these days to make progress on a short list of key trade agenda items that would advance his free-market ideology and leave behind a legacy of achievement.

Among Sir Leon's top priorities is a proposal to create a new across-the-board round of global trade talks that he calls the "Millennium Round"; a plan to advance an ambitious trade dialogue between the United States and EU called the "Trans-Atlantic Economic Partnership," and efforts to allow China to join the World Trade Organization even before it meets all of Washington's demands for immediate trade liberalization.

The trans-Atlantic dialogue is expected to flourish in coming months, but diplomats on both sides of the Atlantic doubt that Sir Leon will succeed in launching a full-blown Millennium Round or in persuading Washington to allow China into the World Trade Organization on easier terms.

But Sir Leon remains undaunted and is globetrotting as furiously as ever. (In Beijing, he once stepped off a plane and went straight into 10 hours of meetings. Was he jet-lagged? Had he slept on the plane? "Of course," he deadpanned in his impeccable Oxford English. "What else are planes for?")

In Brussels, a senior Commission official said Sir Leon "has an intellectual superiority that we all respect, but which sometimes rubs his colleagues the wrong way."

His problems with Mr. Chirac are well known, and they recently produced an unusually vitriolic personal attack by the French president, who in March stopped Sir Leon from pursuing a broad-ranging free trade pact with the United States.

The French criticism came even after Sir Leon had made efforts to exclude from the talks both agriculture and anti-dumping issues, the two areas that trigger the most protectionist sentiment in France.

In the interview, Sir Leon said that to accommodate French objections, "We have dropped the words 'free trade area,' but we are committed to reducing barriers bilaterally and to working for a common approach on multilateral ne-

**See SIR LEON, Page 18**



Sir Leon Brittan, impatient to make progress on a few key trade issues.

### GM Strike: Troubled Legacy Leaves No One in Mood to Negotiate

**Walkout Prompts Shutdown of 7th Plant**

*The Associated Press*

**DETROIT** — General Motors Corp. shut down a seventh assembly plant Wednesday because of a walkout that has disrupted production of fenders and doors.

In all, about 17,300 GM workers have been idled because of the strike by United Auto Workers against GM's Flint Metal Center. Representatives from the union and management held talks Wednesday, but no progress was reported.

GM's stock has fallen only slightly since the strike began.

It finished down 62.5 cents Wednesday at \$72.5625 on the New York Stock Exchange.

"General Motors is perceived as a multi-layered

bureaucracy that is very high-cost and very slow-moving," said David Healy of Burnham Securities Inc. "Any signal that this is changing through making plants more efficient or making the organization more flexible is welcomed on Wall Street."

More shutdowns are expected as the strike continues. Sixteen cities across North America have GM plants that use parts made at the Flint Metal Center. Analysts estimate the lost production could cost GM \$300 million a week if all those plants close.

If the UAW strikes another key plant in Flint on Thursday as threatened, virtually all of GM's North American production could come to a halt.

### Workers Take Stand Against Global Forces

By Frank Swoboda  
and Warren Brown  
*Washington Post Service*

union, centers on many of the issues involving job security and corporate flexibility that have bedeviled both companies and workers in the global economy.

But, in this case, a history of grievances on both sides and a legacy of six previous local strikes in the past two years have left neither side in a mood to negotiate. Within days, much of GM's vehicle production could cease as a dispute that began in a Flint metal-stamping plant Friday reverberates through the country.

For Rita Jackson, recording secretary of the plant's Local 659, the stakes for the UAW and

**See GM, Page 18**

### Sellers of Godzilla Gear Worry Size May Matter

By Stuart Elliott  
*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — With "Godzilla" turning out to be more of a limping lizard than a leaping lizard at the box office, the licensing and merchandising partners that anticipated the film would be a summer blockbuster must now hope that size won't matter after all.

"Godzilla," which opened in the United States on May 20, had been promoted relentlessly for more than a year with a breathless teaser campaign insisting that "Size does matter." Though the movie, distributed by the TriStar unit of Sony Pictures Entertainment, had already sold \$114 million worth of tickets in the United States through Sunday, it is widely being perceived as a disappointment because all that sizable pre-release boasting led industry analysts to expect spectacular results.

The fact that so many are already decrying how "Godzilla" is faring is indicative of the huge risks that marketers take when they seek to capitalize on the hoopla and hypebole of Hollywoodwood.

In the case of "Godzilla," declines in ticket sales in the second and third weekends of 59 percent and 46 percent have made it difficult to meet the ambitious goal of Sony executives for a \$200 million American box-office bonanza. But does that necessarily mean shoppers will shun from all the "Godzilla" products?

"The jury is still out," James Mammarella, editor of License magazine, said. "He added,

said, adding, "It could have a life of its own at retail," he said. "even if there's a cloud over it."

Some advertisers say they benefited from the pre-opening blitz orchestrated by Sony, cushioning them from potential subsequent shortfalls.

The Taco Bell fast-food chain, owned by Tricon Global Restaurants Inc., is reporting signs of life at its 7,000 stores after spending an estimated \$60 million before the release date to peddle "Godzilla" merchandise and a "Find Godzilla and Win" game.

"We are very pleased with the results," said Vada Hill, chief marketing officer at Taco Bell.

The primary reason, he added, is that the company strives in developing film tie-ins to "create a world in our restaurants that leverages the sweet spot, the intersection of the movie and the Taco Bell brand."

"And if the world we create is connected, it takes on a life of its own, disconnected from the movie," he said.

Products more directly related to "Godzilla," like toy likenesses of the beast, may prove more problematic.

Martin Brochstein, executive editor of The Licensing Letter newsletter, said, "I'm making calls to licensees and while it's a little early, the patterns are clear that it will not be a booming success."

"It's rare at best when a movie does not do well and the ancillary products did," he added.

**CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES**

**Cross Rates**

U.S.	I.	D.M.	F.F.	L.M.	D.F.	N.F.	S.F.	Yen	CF	Penal
1.0285	2.0775	1.3227	0.3386	0.1144*	0.1417*	0.0817*	0.0219*	1.0285*	1.0285*	1.0285*
Brussels	3.6150	6.0160	20.6095	4.2586*	0.3435*	0.4504*	0.2988*	2.5116	24.47*	24.47*
Frankfurt	1.7647	1.9155	0.9295	0.2967*	0.0787*	0.0232	0.0174	1.7647*	1.7647*	1.7647*
London (S)	1.7208	1.9155	0.9295	0.2967*	0.0787*	0.0232	0.0174	1.7208*	1.7208*	1.7208*
Madrid	1.7208	1.9155	0.9295	0.2967*	0.0787*	0.0232	0.0174	1.7208*	1.7208*	1.7208*
New York (D)	1.6957	1.7673	1.0025	0.3328*	0.1144*	0.1417*	0.0817*	1.6957*	1.6957*	1.6957*
Paris	1.6957	1.7673	1.0025	0.3328*	0.1144*	0.1417*	0.0817*	1.6957*	1.6957*	1.6957*
Tokyo	1.6283	2.2573	0.7615	0.2485*	0.0805*	0.1027*	0.0647*	1.6283*	1.6283*	1.6283*
Toronto	1.6043	2.2573	0.7615	0.2485*	0.0805*	0.1027*	0.0647*	1.6043*	1.6043*	1.6043*
Zurich	1.6043	2.2573	0.7615	0.2485*	0.0805*	0.1027*	0.0647*	1.6043*	1.6043*	1.6043*
1 ECU	0.8755	1.0655	0.6804	1.0671*	0.2268*	0.2470*	0.1644*	0.8755*	0.8755*	0.8755*
1 SDR	0.8755	1.0655	0.6804	1.0671*	0.2268*	0.2470*	0.1644*	0.8755*	0.8755*	0.8755*
London (M), Paris, Tokyo, Zurich, 1 ECU, 1 SDR rates in other centers; New York rates of 4 P.M. and Toronto rates of 3 P.M.										
Forward rates to buy one dollar: U.S. dollars/N.G.: not quoted; M.A.: not available.										

**Other Dollar Values**

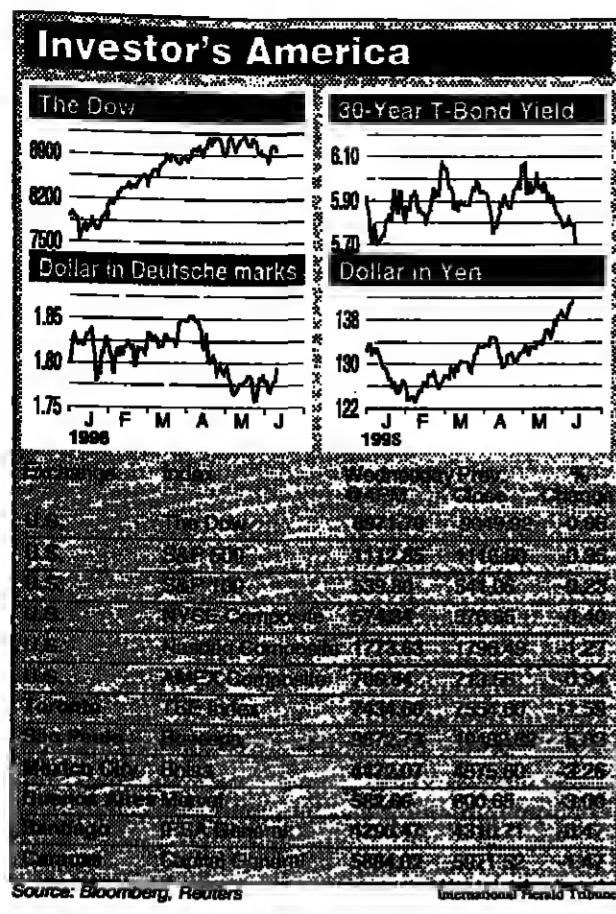
Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	
American peso	0.9996	Greek drach.	302.57	Mex. peso	8.838	S. Afr. rand	52045	Swiss franc	0.7451	U.S. dollar	1.0285	
Australian \$	1.3250	Hong Kong \$	7.4428	N. Zealand \$	2.0100	Sw. krone	1.0000	Swiss franc	0.7451	U.S. dollar	1.0285	
Canadian \$	1.2547	Hong. forint	212.10	New. krona	0.7451	Swed. krona	1.0000	Swiss franc	0.7451	U.S. dollar	1.0285	
British \$	1.1536	Indian rupee	41.0202	Polish zlote	3.44	Italian lira	258.00	Swiss franc	0.7451	U.S. dollar	1.0285	
Chinese yuan	8.2799	Indonesia rupiah	12.0202	Portug. escudo	182.60	Swiss franc	0.7451	Swiss franc	0.7451	U.S. dollar	1.0285	
Czech korona	32.99	Irish £	1.7070	Romania leu	6.142	Swiss franc	0.7451	Swiss franc	0.7451	U.S. dollar	1.0285	
Danish krone	6.7795	Swiss franc	1.6644	South Africa rand	1.735	Venez. boliv.	557.00	Swiss franc	0.7451	U.S. dollar	1.0285	
Egypt. pound	3.4195	Swiss franc	1.6644	Swiss franc	1.735	Yuan	0.7451	Swiss franc	0.7451	U.S. dollar	1.0285	
Ftn. markka	5.2003	Swiss franc	1.6644	Swiss franc	1.735	Yuan	0.7451	Swiss franc	0.7451	U.S. dollar	1.0285	
Forward Rates												
Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	Currency	30-day	
U.S.	1.6215	1.6250	1.6285	Japanese yen	1.4015	1.3924	1.3830	U.S.	1.6215	1.6250	1.6285	U.S.
Pound Sterling	1.4619	1.4714	1.4604	Swiss franc	1.4705	1.4640	1.4609	U.S.	1.4619	1.4714	1.4604	U.S.
Canadian dollar	1.7100	1.7174	1.7165	Yuan	2.5228	2.5150	2.5030	U.S.	2.5228	2.5150	2.5030	U.S.
Deutsche Mark												

Sources: INC (Amsterdam); Caisse d'Investissement Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from the Associated Press, Bloomberg and Reuters.

**Key Money Rates**

United States	Today	Prev	Interest		
Discount rate	5.00	5.00	Bank base rate	7/4	7/4
Prime rate	5.00	5.00	Call money	4.00	4.00
Federal funds	5.00	5.00	1-month Eurodollar	7/4	7/4
1-year CD (call)	5.05	5.			

## THE AMERICAS



Source: Bloomberg, Reuters

**Very briefly:**

- Honda Motor Co., the second-biggest foreign carmaker in the United States, reached a settlement allowing Republic Industries Inc. to buy Honda and Acura dealerships.
- Digital Equipment Corp.'s chairman, Robert Palmer, will leave the company in July, just weeks after the completion of Compaq Computer Corp.'s \$39 billion purchase of Digital.
- Northern Telecom Ltd., the second-largest maker of phone equipment in North America, wants to buy small data-networking companies to improve its products for carrying Internet traffic, its chief executive, John Roth, said.
- Wal-Mart Stores Inc. has permits to build prototypes in three Arkansas cities of stores that sell food and drugs, and it hopes to open them this year.
- Benihana Inc.'s founder, Rocky Aoki, has been accused of making more than \$590,000 in an insider-trading scheme. The alleged trading did not involve Benihana, a Japanese steak house chain.
- Brazil set a 13.5 billion reals (\$11.72 billion) minimum price tag on Telecommunications Brasileira SA, known as Telesbras, but bidders were expected to pay considerably more for Latin America's largest telephone company in the July 29 auction.
- Health Care & Retirement Corp. and Manor Care Inc. agreed to merge in a stock swap valued at about \$2.9 billion, including assumed debt, combining two of the biggest U.S. nursing-home operators.
- Koo Koo Inc., a chicken restaurant chain headed by Lee Iacocca, agreed to be bought by Family Restaurants Inc., which is controlled by the financiers Leo Black and Leonard Green, in a stock swap valued at about \$143.8 million.
- Wolters Klurwer NV, the second-largest Dutch publisher, agreed to buy Plenum Publishing Corp. of the United States for \$252 million in cash to bolster its scientific publishing unit.
- Lattice Semiconductor Corp. warned that sales and earnings would be lower than expected in the chipmaker's first quarter due to slowing demand in Asia. Bloomberg, AP, Reuters

**Boeing, Hit by Asia, to Cut 747 Line by a Third** **Dollar Rises As G-7 Fails To Lift Yen**

Bloomberg News

**SEATTLE** — Boeing Co., the world's largest aircraft maker, will cut production of its 747 jumbo jets by 30 percent next year because the economic slump in Asia has prompted airlines to delay deliveries and to order smaller planes.

Seattle-based Boeing plans to reduce output of the 747, its most profitable plane, to 3.5 jets a month in the second quarter of 1999 from five in this year's third quarter, and make five of its 777 long-distance two-engine jetliners a month in the fourth quarter of next year, down from seven now.

More jet cuts are possible, Boeing said late Tuesday. The company already announced plans to eliminate 20,000 jobs over the last six months.

While Boeing also said it planned to make a record 51 planes a month in the first quarter of 1999, the 747

cuts were deeper than some expected. The increase in total production shows that airlines are continuing to order new planes even as Boeing struggles to iron out assembly-line bottlenecks on its 737, its best-selling plane.

The 747 is considered by analysts to be Boeing's most profitable plane. The lower-than-expected production next year could cause analysts to cut earnings estimates.

Boeing's shares have fallen 18 percent in the past year. It closed Wednesday at \$45.375, down 62.5 cents.

Boeing said it is making a total of 47 planes a month and plans to increase that number to 49 in the third quarter, Boeing said. But Bill Johnson, the head of Local 751 of the International Aerospace Machinists union, said output had yet to reach 47 a month.

Boeing plans to step up production of its updated 737 jetliner to 21 a month in the third quarter and to 24

models for their existing 747 orders," said Fred Mitchell, Boeing Commercial Airplane Group's executive vice president of airplane production.

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## EU Bank Appoints German Spokesman

By John Schmid

*International Herald Tribune*

FRANKFURT — The man who speaks for the Bundesbank will now speak for Europe.

The European Central Bank, which is modeled after the German national bank, hired the Bundesbank's chief spokesman Wednesday to help deliver its message to the public.

The appointment of Manfred Koerber helps deepen the Bundesbank's imprint on the newly minted European Central Bank at a time when the institution's reputation is recovering from an overt political feud last month over the nationalities of its top appointments.

The new bank said Mr. Koerber had been named director for external relations. He will oversee the

press department as well as other operations, including the archives, library and translation services.

Apart from the five men and one woman on the bank's executive council and the governors from the 11 national central banks on its governing board, Mr. Koerber's position is one of the most sensitive and prominent in the new bank. Mr. Koerber will report directly to Wim Duisenberg, the president.

The Bundesbank is the largest shareholder in the European Central Bank, with 24.4 percent, well beyond the Bank of France, which has 16.8 percent.

But the Bundesbank's influence over the new bank extends far further. In addition to providing the underlying hard-money, anti-inflation philosophy and its location in the Bundesbank's hometown of Frankfurt, the German central bank has also furnished some of its key leaders. Besides Mr. Koerber, 59, who spent 25 years at the Bundesbank, the chief economist on the executive council, Omar Issing, had been the Bundesbank's chief economist since 1990.

Of the 16 directorate positions just below the board level, three are slated for candidates from the Bundesbank. Those posts include the directorate general for international and European relations, which is expected to go to Bernd Goos, who holds the same job at the Bundesbank. By contrast, only one Bank of France candidate is under consideration for one of the top 16 staff posts.

Evoe M. Duisenberg — a disciple of the Bundesbank's strict policies — has been called a "clone" of the Bundesbank by the French, who opposed his nomination.

A spokeswoman at the European Central Bank said the main criteria for such posts were qualifications, not national politics.

### U.S. Executive To Quit Lufthansa

*International Herald Tribune*

FRANKFURT — Frederick Reid, the American manager who helped achieve a dramatic turnaround at Lufthansa AG, said Wednesday that he was leaving the German airline.

Mr. Reid, who last year was named chairman of the flag carrier's passenger-service board, helped design Lufthansa's Star Alliance of partnerships with five other carriers, including United Airlines.

Mr. Reid, 48, arrived at Lufthansa in 1991 as the airline began a three-year string of losses. He will join Delta Airlines, leaving Lufthansa "at his own request," the airline said.

### WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Wednesday, June 10

Daily prices in local currencies.

Teksturs

High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam

ASX Index: 1285.44

Previous: 1285.44

High Low Close Prev.

ASX-AMRO

45.40 45.40 45.40 45.10

ASX-B

14.10 15.10 16.00 15.00

ASX-C

43.30 47.60 48.20 48.00

ASX-N

44.60 44.60 44.60 44.60

ASX-P

77.40 78.20 78.40 78.40

ASX-V

172.00 178.00 178.00 178.00

Bonci

89.00 89.70 89.70 89.70

Bonci-A

100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00

Bonci-D

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Bonci-G

13.70 13.70 13.70 13.70

KLAS

81.20 82.00 81.10 81.00

KLAS-BT

120.40 120.50 120.50 120.50

Kodak

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**Wednesday's 4 P.M. Close**

The 2,600 most traded stocks of the day.  
Nationwide prices not reflecting late trades elsewhere.

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Type	12 Month Total Return				52 Weeks High/Low			
	High	Low	Stock	DIV Yld	PE	52w High	52w Low	Chg%
Large Cap	27%	25%	Conc pT	2.29	8.8	117	26%	+1%
Mid Cap	15%	12%	ConCleer	-	-	1950	126%	+10%
Small Cap	47%	29%	ConEd	2.12	4.2	15	55%	+5%
Large Div	53%	47%	ConEd	5.00	5.3	-	165	+2%
Mid Div	24%	24%	ConEd	1.94	7.5	-	103	+2%
Small Div	62%	35%	ConEd	-	-	107	51%	+5%
All Stocks	60%	50%	ConEd	1.94	2.1	3128	584	+57%

12 Month High	Low	Stock	DIV	YTD PE	100s	High	Low	Last	Curre	High
12/16	Greensill	.59	5.6	9	48	1070	1090	1050	+10	1100
17/12	Gibraltar	.12	-	12	120	1324	1254	1250	-6	1260
17/12	Group 11	.10	-	20	121	1624	1605	1600	-5	1620
19/12	GenMation	.10	-	20	264	1214	1795	1790	-5	1800
12/14	Globe	.10	-	100	510	514	534	536	+6	540
12/14	GlobeWest	1.47	6.5	110	1120	2116	2114	2115	+4	2120
25/16	GC America	.176	2.0	1	98	894	850	850	-5	850
12/14	Geleclink	.10	-	12	110	1176	1150	1150	-5	1150
12/14	Global Payments	.10	-	100	100	100	100	100	-10	100
44/14	Global Payments	.10	-	100	100	100	100	100	-10	100
42/14	Global Payments	.10	-	100	100	100	100	100	-10	100
17/14	Global Payments	.10	-	100	100	100	100	100	-10	100
7/14	Global Payments	.10	-	100	100	100	100	100	-10	100
7/14	Global Payments	.10	-	100	100	100	100	100	-10	100
14/14	Global Payments	.10	-	100	100	100	100	100	-10	100

Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Wkly	Cash
\$30	LandsE	-	-	18	295	340	207	307	-\$2
\$154	LoScorE h	-	-	-	160	165	145	165	-\$1
\$74	LoScorE h	-	-	-	90	104	94	104	-\$1
\$139	LoScorE h	-	-	-	66	149	144	146	-\$1
\$264	LoScorE h	\$2.50	9.3	-	120	267	266	267	-\$1
\$104	LoTAPE	\$4.46	14.9	-	187	114	114	114	-\$1
\$114	LoTAPE	\$4.46	14.9	-	224	124	115	125	-\$1
\$59	LoTec	-	-	-	12	151	104	151	-\$1
\$54	LoTec	-	-	-	16	165	57	20	-\$1

A-N-D									
8 M&F Wrd	19	563	104%	19	107%				
454 MBIA 5	18	124	74%	18	72%				
224 MBNA	16	125	34%	16	33%				
284 MCA Engy	15	125	13%	15	13%				
616 MDC	15	125	12%	15	12%				
224 MDU	15	125	11%	15	11%				
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Lombard Odier

11, rue de la Corraterie - 1204 Geneva - Switzerland

11

Wednesday's 4-2 M. 5-21

**Continued on Page B**

NASDAQ

**Wednesday's 4 P.M.**

**Wednesday's 4 P.M.**  
The 1,000 most traded National Market securities  
in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.  
**The Standard & Poor's**

The Associated Press

NYSE

**Wednesday's 4 P.M. Close**  
**(Continued)**

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* - asked ; ** - Other Prices; NA - Not Available; N/A - Not Communicated; N - New ; - suspended ; \$ - Stock Split; - Ex-Offered;									
** - Offer Price; * - Bid Price; - Last Price; % - price change;									
- Funds exchange - American exchanges - accepted after ; > - price registered with regulatory authority; P - Bidder of bid and offer price; E - Estimated price; Y - price calculated 2 days prior to publication; z - bid price.									
The original symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied (n - daily ; m - weekly ; w - monthly ; s - quarterly ; y - annually).									

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## Hong Kong Firm



## INTERNATIONAL

**GM:**  
*Striking a Chord*

Continued from Page 11

GM's hourly workers are enormous.

"It's not just Flint and our community. It's the whole country," she said. "GM's trying to whipsaw one plant against another to speed up production. We just can't trust them."

And the mood of the strikers? "A lot of them said we should have done this a long time ago," Ms. Jackson said.

In the past 20 years, GM has cut employment in Flint to 35,000 workers from 76,000, and it says 11,000 more jobs could be eliminated over the next few years. For workers, the biggest blow was the announcement late last year that the company was closing down its huge Buick City assembly plant in 1999.

Among its total U.S. work force, GM has trimmed 297,000 hourly jobs over the past 20 years, cutting the overall number of jobs to 223,000. In the early 1980s, both Chrysler Corp. and Ford Motor Co. were forced to cut their work forces in half to survive financially.

Some of the jobs were moved to Canada and Mexico, where plants were either more efficient or less costly, while the bulk of the people were simply replaced by machines.

The strike has forced GM to shut down assembly and parts plants and idle workers across the United States and Canada. As the strike continues, it could force GM to close at least 16 major plants in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

Adding to the pressure is a strike deadline of 7 P.M. Thursday at a second, larger GM plant in Flint that supplies parts to virtually all GM cars and trucks. A strike by the 5,800 UAW members at the Flint East plant, combined with the 3,400 workers already striking at the metal-stamping plant, would cripple GM



Striking United Auto Workers talking outside the General Motors metal center in Flint, Michigan.

Paul Warner/The Associated Press

car and truck production nationwide. The UAW says it called the strike because the company has failed to live up to its promise to invest \$300 million in the stamping plant, which makes fenders, doors, hoods and other sheet-metal parts for most of GM's full-size light trucks and some cars.

The union says the investment is a necessary signal that GM intends to keep the plant open.

GM says it has already invested

some money in the plant — it will not say how much — but it is not going to spend the rest until the UAW honors a commitment to ease work rules. Then, GM said, the company can take full advantage of new equipment already in place.

Vice President Donald Hackworth said last week that the company was investing \$21 billion in the United States between 1997 and 2001. This, he said, was more than GM would invest in the rest of the world during the same period.

"The real issues are the noncompetitive work practices at this plant that do not allow the equipment to reach its designed output," he said.

Union officials contend that the plant is efficient and they have made all the concessions the company has demanded. But some analysts say the Flint plant is simply not competitive.

"At present, it's a rotten plant" from the perspective of competitive ness, said Dave Cole, director of the Office for the Study of Automotive Transportation at the University of Michigan. For example, in round numbers, industry surveys show the

Flint plant produces 100 parts per worker, compared with an estimated 400 parts per worker at Toyota Motor Corp.'s manufacturing facilities in the United States.

George Peterson, president of AutoPacific Inc., a California-based auto industry research and consulting firm, said that in non-UAW plants in the United States, such as the Marysville, Ohio, factory of Honda Motor Co.'s U.S. subsidiary, workers have multiple skills and are capable of performing multiple tasks. That kind of versatility, he said, helps Honda cut production costs.

"It's still possible to have a full-time job in this industry, if you are willing to do more than one job," Peterson said, referring to the UAW's concerns over job security.

**ASIA: Fears Over Yen's Fall Pull Down Markets**

Continued from Page 1

Chinese may not be too happy" with a falling yen.

Highlighting fears that the falling yen is curbing demand for Chinese exports in Japan, Chinese trade figures released Wednesday showed exports had fallen 1.5 percent in May from a year earlier, the first such decline in 22 months, Reuters reported from Beijing.

Although China gave no country breakdowns for its exports, analysts said Japan's疲弱 economy and weak yen were probably the cause.

Most analysts say that if China eventually devalues the yuan, that would plunge Asia into another round of competitive devaluations, a possibility that becomes more likely the faster and farther the yen tumbles.

The weaker Japan's currency, the more incentive for traders to bid down currencies in the countries that compete with Japan for exports, including South Korea and Taiwan.

But a weakening yen also threatens China, not so much because Japan and China export the same kinds of goods, but because Japan is one of China's most important trading partners, taking about 20 percent of total exports.

The rest of Asia accounts for about 40 percent of China's total trade. Of all Asian countries outside Japan, only Singapore is more dependent on trade with the rest of the region, according to the Bank of America. As the yen falls, it drives down currencies across Asia, which also makes Chinese goods more expensive to consumers in those countries.

In Paris, deputy finance ministers from the Group of Seven leading industrialized nations discussed Wednesday "the possible adverse consequences of yen weakness on Asia and the global economy," according to Lawrence Summers, the U.S. deputy treasury secretary. But they agreed only to continue to watch developments on foreign exchange markets.

As investors hammered Asian shares, Thai stocks were the worst hit, falling 5.2 percent.

In Hong Kong the benchmark Hang Seng Index sank to its lowest level since 1995, almost 6 percent down on the day, before staging a slight recovery. It finished down 412.09 points, or 4.9 percent, at 7979.37.

The benchmark Malaysian index fell by 3.4 percent, while the Singapore index dropped 3.9 percent and the Seoul benchmark fell 4.3 percent.

Even Taiwan's often-impenetrable markets came under siege. Stocks there slid 3.1 percent to a seven-month low, and the Taiwan dollar slid to its lowest level against the U.S. dollar in 11 years.

The U.S. dollar gained against every major floating Asian currency except for the South Korean won, in several cases by large margins.

The dollar rose 1 percent against the

Thai baht.

The sharp fall in Hong Kong stocks came from "concern over the yuan and the sustainability of the peg," said Jo Petch, head of research at brokerage ING Barings in Hong Kong, referring to the Hong Kong currency's peg to the U.S. dollar. "We don't believe the peg is going to go, so that means high interest rates."

The Hong Kong dollar remained steady

Wednesday, but uneasiness over the future of the fixed exchange rate sent the benchmark three-month interbank rate up to 11 percent as the demand for foreign currency grew.

The three-month rate began last week at 8.5

percent. Increasingly volatile rates in Hong Kong have led to a severe contraction in lending, making it harder for even blue-chip companies to borrow from local or foreign banks.

Particularly battered Wednesday were

shares of mainland companies traded in Hong Kong, many of which fell by more than 5

percent in what appeared to be indiscriminate selling.

"Different companies have different for-

ign exchange risk, but if you're selling down

the whole economy due to currency issues,

everybody gets it," said Maurien Yang, a

China analyst at Bear Stearns & Co. in Hong

Kong.

Several blue-chip Hong Kong companies

also were pummeled after Moody's Investors

Service Inc. either downgraded their debt or

put it on review. Debt of the conglomerate

Wharf Holdings now trades just one notch

above "junk" level.

Wire Pacific Ltd., a property company that

owns part of Cathay Pacific Airways, has

been threatened with a debt downgrade, as

the property developer Hysan Development.

Hysan stock fell 12.5 percent.

**STRIKE: Air France Pilots Call Off the Walkout**

Continued from Page 1

determination to obtain economies and improve competitiveness. Other groups of Air France workers made it clear during a meeting with management that they wanted an end to the strike along with measures to ensure the survival of the company, which has about 45,000 staff.

The Air France president, Jean-Cyril Spinetta, announced earlier this week that he would call an extraordinary board meeting to consider important decisions, which airline sources interpreted as a threat to impose a new salary scale unilaterally, with unpredictable consequences for social and labor relations.

The management agreed to scrap a two-tier salary structure by which beginning air crew were to be paid according to a lower scale, which the pilots argued would not be conducive to good relations in the cockpit. But Air France kept the right to recoup training costs by paying "cadet pilots" a lower salary for five years.

The pilots agreed to a seven-year salary freeze, and said they would accept company shares in return for salary cuts, but only on voluntary basis for seven years. The details of the salary-share swap were left to be defined during new negotiations to be concluded by Aug. 31. The government is expected to float up 20 percent of the company on the stock exchange later this year, with a defined amount reserved for the pilots and other members of the Air France staff. The company said it would introduce a system that would make it attractive for employees to invest in the company for five years.

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With the soccer World Cup underway without major disruption, the pilots lost their chief bargaining weapon. Rival airlines moved quickly to pick up business, with British Airways — which operates a French subsidiary, Air Liberte — saying it made an extra \$1 million a day during the nine-day strike.

The pilots had resisted any cut in salary,

pointing to the airline's 1.8-billion-franc profit last year after several years of heavy losses. The management said it needed to raise money internally to buy new aircraft.

The airline has received 20 billion francs in taxpayer subsidies in recent years, but EU rules forbid any further recourse to public funds.

The airline also faces increased competition abroad and on its own turf because of EU airlines deregulation, and leaner times ahead because of an eventual downturn in the business cycle. The Boeing Company has already announced a 30 percent reduction in its production of wide-bodied jets because of weakening demand.

All sides expressed relief after the agreement was reached. It "provides a framework favorable for stability within the company," the main pilots' union, the SNPL, said.

Air France said the deal would provide "the basis for stable labor relations."

Mr. Jospin said the agreement put at the disposal of the company means "to continue its development."

Mr. Spinetta said it would fully enable the company to achieve its savings targets.

For the last several days, Air France has succeeded in getting only 25 percent of its flights off the ground, but was committed to providing an extra 160 special flights to convey World Cup teams and their entourages around the country during the 33-day tournament.

The pilots' walkout and a host of lesser labor disputes sought to capitalize on the World Cup, but failed to result in the transport chaos that some had predicted. Competing independent airlines took advantage of the stoppage to raise their profile among the French public, and other carriers absorbed much of Air France's long-haul business. A threatened rail strike resulted in only minimal disruption Wednesday in a few specific areas, including Marseilles and St. Etienne, a spokesman for the state railroad company said.

**SIR LEON: Time Is Short for His Trade Agenda**

Continued from Page 11

membership for Beijing, U.S. officials say. Europe's high-flying trade commissioners also face an uphill fight in trying to launch another round of wide-ranging global trade talks. Sir Leon claims that he has the support of Japan and Latin America and makes much of the fact that in agreeing that the U.S. would chair preparatory talks later this year, Mr. Clinton used the word "round" during a recent speech.

But Ms. Barshefsky is lukewarm to the Millennium idea, and she countered in an interview that Mr. Clinton "made clear that in today's economy, we cannot take 10 years to talk, as in the Tokyo Round, or 7 years in the Uruguay Round."

The U.S. priority is to press for the EU to cut its \$50 billion of annual farm subsidies, and aides to Ms. Barshefsky point out that the agriculture trade talks are due to begin by the end of next year — with or without a more far-reaching trade round such as the one Sir Leon wants.

Sir Leon insists that Europe is committed to "bringing agriculture closer to the market."

And in response to U.S. objections to the Millennium Round he offered a compromise: "We are more than ready to contemplate an arrangement by which we can have an early harvest in some trade sectors. That is not inconsistent with the Millennium Round."

A trade official familiar with Sir Leon's strategy said that "one of the reasons why Leon wants a big and comprehensive trade round is that agricultural reform is a bitter pill to swallow, and he wants to put honey on it, meaning as many other items as possible that France and Germany will like."

Sir Leon denied this, and noted that the upcoming talks on agriculture "are inclined, and have a date attached to them."

The problem for Sir Leon, however, is that when that date arrives, at the end of 1999, he may no longer be the EU's trade commis-

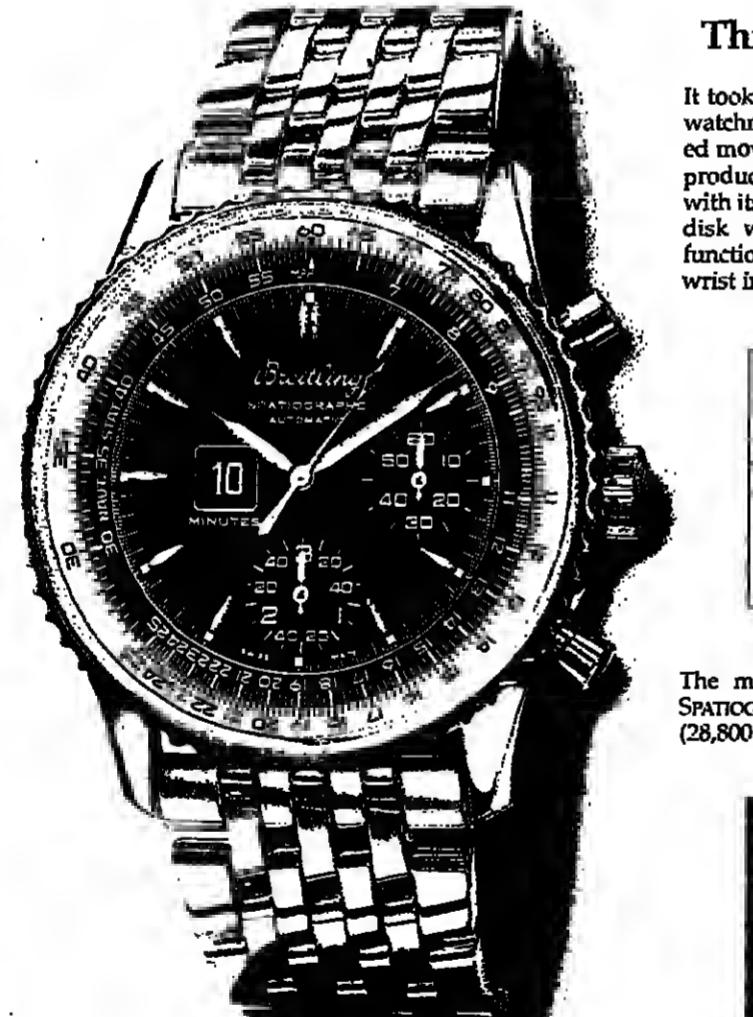
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**WORLD ROUNDUP****Graf Is Victorious In Comeback Match**

**TENNIS** Steffi Graf, playing her first professional match in four months, rallied to beat Renate Stubbs in three sets Wednesday at the DFS Classic in Birmingham, England.

Graf, the former world No. 1, lost the first set but recovered to defeat the Australian 5-7, 6-2, 6-4, in 1 hour and 51 minutes. The two players, who are close friends, hugged at the net after the match.

Graf started the match with a brace on her left knee and removed it early in the first set, in which Stubbs broke her service twice. But the German took control in the second set, and her service break in the first game of the third set held up the rest of the way.

In Halle, Germany, Petr Korda, the top seed, lost in straight sets Wednesday to Paul Haasius at the Gerry Weber Open. The Dutchman beat the world No. 3, 7-6 (7-4), 6-4, in the grass-court nine-up for Wimbledon. Richard Krajicek, seeded No. 3, beat Tommy Haas of Germany, 3-6, 6-4, 6-1. (AP)



Richard Krajicek hitting a backhand return to Tommy Haas.

**New Owner for Rangers?**

**BASEBALL** Tom Hicks, a media mogul, appears set to become the new owner of the Texas Rangers.

Baseball owners are expected to approve the \$250 million sale of the Rangers by a group headed by Governor George Bush of Texas to Hicks, who already owns the Dallas Stars of the National Hockey League. Rupert Murdoch recently paid \$311 million for the Los Angeles Dodgers.

Lenny Dykstra, the Philadelphia Phillies' centerfielder, said he would not play baseball again because of back problems that have kept him out of the lineup for the past year and a half. Dykstra stopped short of declaring his retirement, saying such an announcement would probably come after the season. An earlier formal announcement would void his \$5.5 million contract this year. (AP)

**Makeover at The Masters**

**GOLF** The Augusta National golf course, home to The Masters, will receive some minor modifications in a concession to the current crop of long-hitting golfers, such as Tiger Woods.

Tees at the par-5 second hole and the par-4 17th will be moved back, and the fairway mounds at the par-5 15th hole will be cut down.

"These young men are hitting the ball a lot further these days," said William Johnson, the new chairman of the Augusta National Golf Club and the Masters Tournament. "All the changes at No. 2, No. 15 and 17 will call for greater accuracy off the tee." (Reuters)

Fuzzy Zoeller, the 1984 U.S. Open champion, and Jeff Sluman, the 1988 PGA champion, qualified for this year's U.S. Open in a sectional playoff in Summit, New Jersey.

Eighty-nine qualifiers from 12 sites will join 67 exempt players at The Olympic Club in San Francisco for the opening round June 18. (AP)

**One-Two Punch KOs Capitals in Opener****Wings Win After Scoring on Consecutive Shots**

By Rachel Alexander  
Washington Post Service

**DETROIT** — The Detroit Red Wings scored on consecutive shots in the first period and held off a late Washington Capitals charge to win the opening game of the Stanley Cup finals, 2-1.

The double blow, coming within a span of 2 minutes and 14 seconds on Tuesday night, was too much for the

**STANLEY CUP FINALS**

Capitals to overcome. Reeling, they went without a shot in the first nine minutes of the second period.

Although Richard Zednik scored for the Capitals late in the second, temporarily reviving the Washington attack, the teams battled evenly in the third period with neither being able to score.

Olaf Kolzig had a total of 29 saves for Washington, and Kris Osgood had 16 for Detroit.

"We had a couple of shifts where our number one and number two lines got outplayed by their number three and number four lines," said Ron Wilson of Washington. "We got a little casual, a little lackadaisical with the puck, and they made us pay."

Since 1939, the team that has won Game 1 of the Stanley Cup finals has gone on to win the series 80 percent of the time.

After a failed scoring chance by the Capitals less than two minutes into the first period, Washington had trouble crossing the Detroit blue line, even on an early power play. Except for brief interludes, the rest of the period consisted of Red Wings chances, Red Wings cheers and, eventually, Red Wings goals.

Detroit broke through after the right wing Joe Kocur found himself alone in front of the net with the center Doug Brown poised for a perfect pass. A Washington defenseman, Joe Reekie, attempted to stop the feed with a dive to the ice, but the puck slid under his chest and Kocur was able to knock it into the exposed side of the net at 14:04 of the session.

Ear-splitting cheers shook the arena, and many fans were still standing when Niklas Lidstrom, the Detroit defenseman, extended the lead to 2-0 just over two minutes later using Tomas Holmstrom's perfect screen. The fans, already rowdy, roared again. The Capitals, in relative disarray after Kocur's goal, sagged even lower.

"They scored twice on a couple of bad plays," the Washington left wing Joe Juneau said. "I thought we started

pretty good but as soon as they got the first goal we started panicking. The breakouts were awful and we started giving the puck away."

The Capitals seemed to regroup defensively during the first intermission, but they continued to struggle offensively in the second period. They kept working their way over the Detroit blue line and the Red Wings kept sweeping the puck back into the neutral zone. The Capitals didn't record a shot until just after the nine-minute mark, and when they did, Osgood was able to make a glove save on Phil Housley.

The Capitals kept working and eventually made progress. The right wing Peter Bondra started Washington's goal with an excellent play to keep the puck in the Red Wings' zone. Andrei Nikolishin then took the puck into the slot and dropped it back to Zednik, who let loose a hard slap shot that sailed between Kocur and the former Capitals' defenseman Larry Murphy. The puck nicked Osgood's glove before flying into the net at 15:57.

"We have got to do a lot better than that overall," said Scotty Bowman, the Detroit coach. "After we scored the two goals, we seemed to be a little mixed up."

Brendan Shanahan, the Detroit center, said: "We have to have discipline and we got away from that a little bit. I think we have to be on our toes more. It has been a bad habit of ours to get back on our heels when we have the lead."

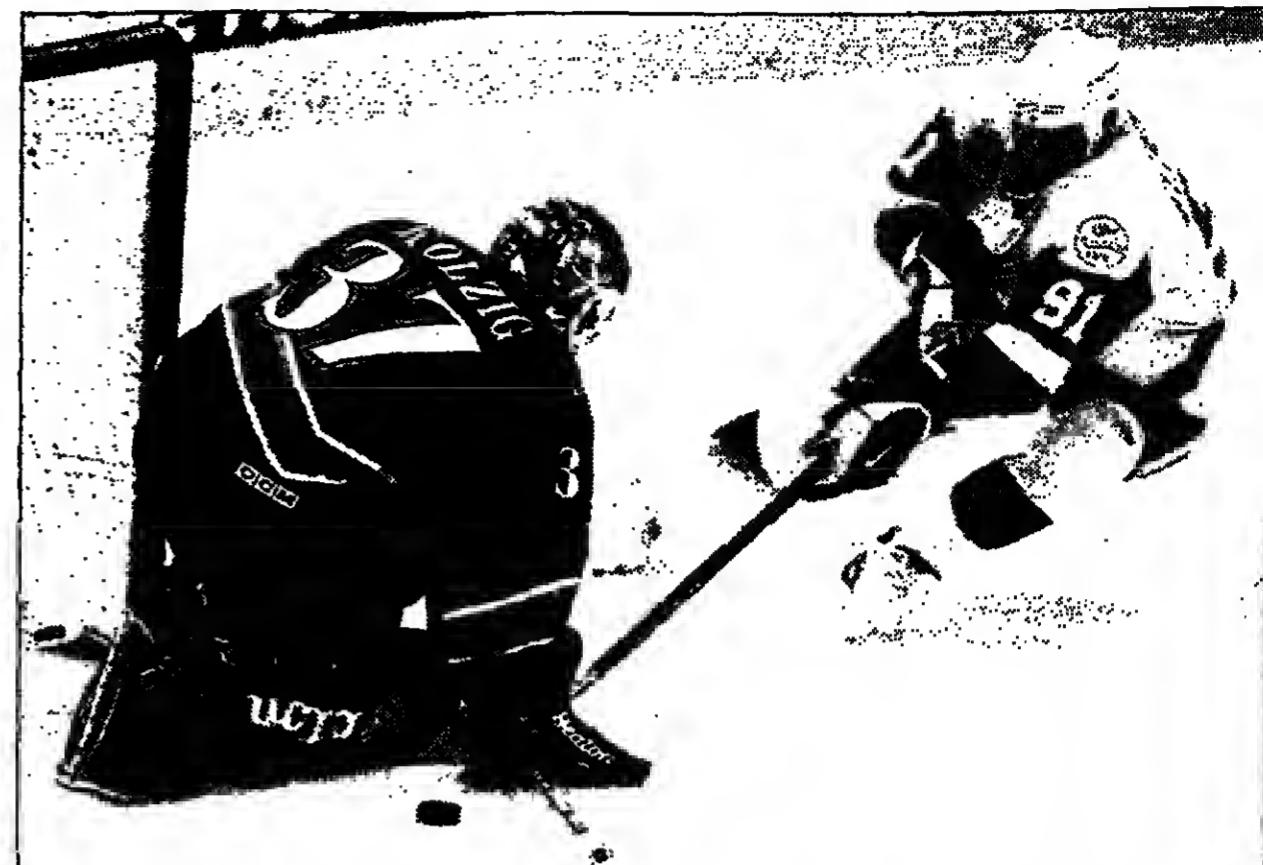
A deep silence fell over the arena as the Capitals celebrated Zednik's goal, and the rest of the game was a battle of close calls on both ends. In between, the Washington center Dale Hunter did a thorough job of hassling Detroit's captain, Steve Yzerman — twice sitting on him in open ice and once drawing Yzerman into a penalty. But neither of Hunter's efforts nor those of his teammates near the net could tie the game for Washington.

The Capitals were left to ponder their strategies for Game 2.

"I think we were tight," Wilson said. "We showed the effects of a layoff. We seem to play much better when we find ourselves in a rhythm, and that's what I'm looking forward to coming back to on Thursday."

"We felt we put ourselves in a position to win Game 1 and we didn't," Wilson added. "Back to the drawing board. If we come out with the same effort we had over the last 30 minutes, we'll be okay."

In the third period, the Capitals had four straight chances on Osgood, none of which came close to getting past him.



The Capitals' goaltender, Olaf Kolzig, thwarting a scoring attempt by Sergei Fedorov of the Red Wings.

**A Battle on the Airwaves, Not the Ice**

The Associated Press

**GARY BETTMAN** does not expect a series for the ages. That would be asking too much.

Although such a series might be fair compensation for the season the NHL commissioner has just been through, he's been in the leadership business long enough to know the scales don't always move according to what is fair.

So all he asks for, as the Stanley Cup finale between the Detroit Red Wings and the Washington Capitals get underway, is a strong finish to the season.

"We're going to get, for us, unprecedented exposure over the next two weeks," Bettman said. "And how much passion we generate will depend on how long the series runs. If we get a long, competitive series, the drama will build."

When Bettman starts talking that way, everyone who knows him knows what comes next. "When people are exposed to our game," he said, "they get hooked by it."

That's what every survey Bettman has commissioned since taking over the National Hockey League five seasons ago tells him. In fact, the president of the United States told him the same thing just last week.

Bill Clinton became the first sitting

president to make it to the NHL playoffs when he took in a game between the Capitals and the Buffalo Sabres at the MCI Center. The president said he was impressed by how fast and rough the play was, and by how much the drama was heightened when the game spilled into overtime.

But it was the last thing Clinton told Bettman that stuck with the commissioner. "He said the game was so much better in person than on TV," Bettman recalled. "I explained that's no surprise since, time after time, our research tells us we've got the best in-person experience in sports."

That is both hockey's greatest strength and its greatest weakness. The NHL plays its games in buildings filled to more than 90 percent of capacity. But almost nobody watches it on television.

The perception that it's a regional game — strong where it is played, barely a blip on the radar screen everywhere else — is borne out by the numbers. The league's two principal television networks in the United States, ESPN and Fox, have struggled with low ratings, attracting only about 2 million households for late rounds of the playoffs.

**Vantage Point/JIM LITKE**

In a sense, however, the league partially has itself to blame. This season, the NHL gambled by closing up shop for 17 days to allow its best players to take part in the Olympics. But the CBS network relegated the games to poor time slots, and instead of smashing ratings, the United States team finished the tournament smashing furniture.

Months later, Bettman is still touchy about the subject. "There is still a tendency to confuse the Olympic experience with the U.S. team," he said. "They were not the only reason we went."

The NHL season got off to a rocky start before it even began, when several of the Stanley Cup champion Red Wings were seriously injured in a car crash.

But anybody who gave it a look Tuesday night had to like what they saw. Washington came in nervous against the defending champs, but found their legs may still get them out, 2-1. And so Bettman was still get his wish. There was talk of a sweep, but this looks like a series.

"They are not going away," the Red Wings' center, Kris Draper, said of the Capitals.

You hope the same is true of the audience.

**Expos Can't Dance to Yanks' Cuban Beat**

The Associated Press

Orlando Hernandez, the Yankees' Cuban pitcher, proved his dazzling debut was no fluke.

Hernandez pitched a four-hitter and struck out nine in his second major league start as New York won, 11-1, in Montreal on Tuesday night for his eighth straight victory.

The performance was even more impressive than Hernandez's major league debut last Wednesday against Tampa Bay. In that 7-1 victory, the Cuban defector allowed just one run and five hits in seven innings.

"He's not overpowering, but he can throw a fastball by you, the Yankees' manager, Joe Torre, said. "And he throws from all different places. Juan Marichal is one guy that you can say had the kind of command that we're seeing with Hernandez."

Scott Brosius hit two homers, Luis Sojo had four of New York's 17 hits and Chuck Knoblauch scored three runs for the Yankees.

The Expos' Carlos Perez, who had two hits in his previous starts, lasted only four innings, allowing six runs on seven hits.

Twins 8, Cubs 6; Kerry Wood, the Chicago rookie who tied a major league record with 20 strikeouts

against Houston earlier this season, had a bad outing as he lost in Minneapolis.

Bothered by a toothache, Wood (6-3) lasted only 3½ innings as the Twins snapped the Cubs' 10-game winning streak and handed the

right-hander his first loss since April 24.

Red Sox 9, Braves 3 In Atlanta, Dennis Martinez failed in his bid to pass Marichal as the winningest

Latin American pitcher in major league history.

Martinez, who tied Marichal's record last year by winning the 243rd game, was knocked out in the fifth inning by the Red Sox. He allowed nine hits and seven runs, three earned, in four-plus innings.

Cardinals 5, White Sox 4 Delino DeShields drove in two runs and Mark McGwire was robbed of a home run by a spectacular catch as visiting St. Louis snapped a six-game losing streak.

In the seventh, the Chicago centerfielder Mike Cameron made a leaping catch to rob McGwire of a potential 30th home run. DeShields and Mark McGwire were 0-for-4.

Giants 4, Rockies 2 In Cleveland, Jones (10) and Morris (11) pitched a one-and-one shutout.

Twins 8, Cubs 6; Kerry Wood, the Chicago rookie who tied a major league record with 20 strikeouts

ninth gave Florida a victory at home. Livan Hernandez pitched his third complete game, allowing nine hits and four runs. He also had a run-scoring single in the second.

Phillies 2, Orioles 0 Matt Beech pitched six shutout innings and had a career-high nine strikeouts for Philadelphia. Beech (2-0) limited the visiting Orioles to three hits one night after Baltimore collected seven hits in runs (14) and hits (18).

Pirates 7, Indians 4 In Cleveland, Jon Lieber pitched 6½ strong innings for the Pirates, allowing three runs and eight hits. The Indians' starter, Dwight Gooden, gave up three runs and seven hits.

Astros 5, Tigers 3 Todd Jones blew a save for the second straight night as Houston scored four ninth-inning runs at Detroit to win its fourth straight.

Brewers 6, Royals 3 Marquis Grissom drew a bases-loaded walk and Los Angeles took advantage of some shoddy fielding by visiting Oakland.

Padres 5, Reds 1 In San Diego, Greg Vaughn hit a grand slam and Andy Ashby came within two outs of his fourth straight complete game as the Padres won the only National League game of the night.

Marlins 5, Blue Jays 4 Edgar Renteria's run-scoring single in the top of the 11th.



Scott Spiezio, the Oakland second baseman, leaping for a bad throw from his catcher, Mike Macfarlane.

**SCOREBOARD****BASEBALL****MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS****EAST DIVISION****WEST DIVISION****NATIONAL LEAGUE****CENTRAL DIVISION****WEST DIVISION****LOS ANGELES****COLORADO****ATLANTA****NEW YORK****PHILADELPHIA****MONTREAL****ST. LOUIS****CHICAGO****SAN FRANCISCO****DETROIT****LOS ANGELES****COLORADO****ATLANTA****NEW YORK****PHILADELPHIA****MONTREAL****ST. LOUIS****CHICAGO****SAN FRANCISCO****DETROIT****BOSTON**

# Herald Tribune

# INTERNATIONAL

# WORLD CUP

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1998

## WORLD CUP BRIEFS

**Chinese Dissident Criticizes Adidas**

Bao Ge, a Chinese dissident, said Wednesday that he was launching legal action against the sporting goods maker Adidas for its alleged use of Chinese prison labor to produce World Cup '98 soccer balls.

Bao, 30, said he was "forced by guards" in a labor camp between 1994 and 1997 to make products for Adidas, the official supplier of balls for the World Cup.

He told the Portuguese news agency Lusa in Macau, where he is attending a conference, that he had asked legal representatives in Hong Kong, the United States, France and Germany to sue Adidas.

He said the German sporting goods supplier should be held "responsible and pay compensation for the pain and suffering" prisoners in Chinese labor education camp experienced in making the balls. He said prisoners had "never been paid" for their work. (AP)

**Savicevic Will Miss Game**

Dejan Savicevic is likely to miss Yugoslavia's opening game against Iran on Sunday. The striker is struggling to shake off an knee ligament injury.

"Savicevic is having treatment but he still can't go full out," said the coach Slobodan Santrac said. "We're not playing only one game at the World Cup."

The Nigerian defender Jero Shapoke will be replaced by Mobi Oparaku, FIFA said Wednesday. Shapoke broke his left collarbone in a June 5 exhibition match against the Netherlands. There is still uncertainty about the striker Daniel Amokachi, who twisted his right knee in training Tuesday.

Andre Arende, a South African goalkeeper, damaged left knee ligaments in training and has been replaced by Paul Evans. (AP)

**English Club Seeks Coach**

Sheffield Wednesday of the English Premier League is attempting to hire Philippe Troussier, South Africa's French coach.

Dave Richards, the club chairman, met with Troussier in France on Tuesday. Club officials said the two were close to a deal.

"Nothing's signed, but we have been talking and there's a very good chance of things succeeding," Troussier said. (AP)

**Croatia Struggles**

Croatia labored to defeat, 2-1, a team of select domestic players in Vitteil, France, on Wednesday.

"We were much too sloppy," said Miroslav Blazevic, the Croatia coach. "You saw Balkan acrobatics — but not footballers — who didn't live up to their reputations."

Croatia plays Jamaica on Sunday. (AP)



Brazil's Leonardo, center, and his teammates celebrating after their victory against Scotland on Wednesday.

**KICK: Own-Goal Hands Brazil a Victory**

Continued from Page 1

joyfully filled up a fair portion of the 80,000 seats danced away from the Stade de France without some fresh doubts about their team's ability to win this event in the same stadium on July 12.

Brazil has not been impressive in recent months, losing to the United States in February and, more understandably, to Argentina at home in April. Midfield creation again appears to be a problem,

**BRAZIL 2, SCOTLAND 1**

although the same problem did not keep Brazil from winning its unprecedented fourth title in the United States in 1994. The team also appears vulnerable defensively, and if Scotland's attacking duo of Kevin Gallacher and Gordon Durie can cause them as many problems as they did Wednesday, what will happen when Brazil runs into truly world-class strikers? But it is far too early to begin writing epitaphs. When Brazil needed a goal with the match even at 1-1, it was able to manufacture one and put it atop Group A.

Denilson had begun the match on the bench, but after he replaced Bebeto in the 70th minute, Brazil took on a more threatening aspect. Three minutes later, a hit of brilliant footwork by him on the left wing drew the defense in his direction.

Brazil's captain Dunga was the next to touch the ball, and he chipped it into the goal mouth, toward which right fullback Cafu and his Scottish escort Gordon Durie were sprinting at a furious pace. Dunga tumbled. Cafu lashed out with his left foot and poked the ball at goalkeeper Jim Leighton. Leighton knocked it away, only to watch it ricochet off teammate Boyd's shoulder and into his goal.

Cafu celebrated with a front flip, while the 39-year-old Leighton, who had given Brazil the early lead, essentially took it away in the 38th minute by shoving Gallacher in the penalty box when both were chasing a ball. Spanish

Mario Zagallo said, "that's normal; this only proves that marking will be very tight during this World Cup."

After surrendering only three goals in 10 qualifying matches, Scotland's rugged defense would prove more vulnerable on the game's biggest stage.

"We were not humiliated by the World Champions," said Craig Brown, the Scotland coach. "We played well but the best team still won; we gave up two goals we should not have given up."

Though the Scottish fans were outshouting and outsinging the Brazilians in the Metro and in the stands before the match began, they quickly fell silent in the fifth minute, when midfielder Cesar Sampao scored off a corner kick from Bebeto. The 30-year-old Sampao, perhaps the least celebrated of Brazil's starters, does not play for a top European team like most of his teammates. He plays for the Yokohama Flugels of Japan. But Sampao is known for being very useful with his head, and considering the sharp angle from which he scored and the sharp-elbowed marking he endured from Craig Burley, his goal was a remarkable effort.

There would be other remarkable efforts in the first half; none more than Ronaldo's in the 19th minute, when he gave a 10-second recital deep in the Scottish half and turned nothing into something worth having on a score.

But this would not be the 21-year-old star's night to score his first World Cup goal, and Leighton would save the ensuing shot by diving to his right. As the match wore on, it became clear that Ronaldo's most important role in this tournament may be as a decoy. He created several offensive opportunities for his less famous teammates by drawing most of the defense to him, but at half-time his team was no longer in front.

That was because Sampao, who had given Brazil the early lead, essentially took it away in the 38th minute by shoving Gallacher in the penalty box when both were chasing a ball. Spanish



An anguished Colin Hendry of Scotland after his side's defeat.

referee Jose Manuel Garcia Aranda, working his first World Cup match, signaled for a penalty kick and gave Sampao a yellow card — "highly questionable," said Zagallo. After vociferous debate from the Brazilians, Scottish midfielder John Collins struck the ball low and left past the lunging goalkeeper Taffarel to make it 1-1.

If it had stayed that way, there might have been a lot more kill-raising on the esplanade after this curtain-raising. But the Brazilians' superior talent would once again get the best of Scotland in group play. The question is whether that will do Brazil good in the long run.

Italians said the match was a "biggie for the Brazilians" and that they were still putting together their team. (AP)

**SCOTLAND 1, BRAZIL 2**

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If it had stayed that way, there might have been a lot more kill-raising on the esplanade after this curtain-raising. But the Brazilians' superior talent would once again get the best of Scotland in group play. The question is whether that will do Brazil good in the long run.

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## WORLD CUP

# Holed Up in a Chateau, U.S. Team Awaits Action

By George Vecsey  
New York Times Service

**ST-JEAN-D'ARDIERES, France** — For reading matter, Brian Sampson had the latest copy of *Les Pages Jaunes*, a page-turner if ever there was one. His family name would indicate that he might be able to decipher the thrilling plot within, but Maisonneuve said, "I'm looking at the pictures."

Maybe he was looking for a pizza delivery service in the Yellow Pages for the quiet vineyard region in which the U.S. soccer team currently finds itself ensconced. Maybe he was looking for a taxi to get him to bustling downtown Belleville or Villefranche.

Steve Sampson, the coach, has said — with basically a straight face — that he put them in a rural chateau so they could get the true feeling of being in deepest France. The players say: Yeah, right.

What do you do when the coach has put the team in the outback of the Beaujolais region? You cool your heels, literally. Maisonneuve was sitting outside the American wing of the chateau, both feet stuck in a bucket of ice, which, under new bonfire of Georges DeBoef.

"A little boredom isn't bad," Sampson said.

Just about every one of the 32 teams in this World Cup is quarantined in reasonable seclusion, even the Brazilians and the Italians. The U.S. lads do not like being quartered in the boonies in preparation for their opening game in Paris against Germany, but Sampson wants them fresh and rested and a trifl surly next Monday.

The first game in the World Cup is the biggest for the Americans. Germany is still putting together its aged and its infirm, and the United States just might gain a tie or a victory before the Germans get their act together.

Sampson is talking up team unity and says he now has 22 healthy players for

the first time. But there are many questions about this team.

Aside from Kasey Keller in goal and a few other skilled individuals, the team is a work in progress. Sampson is still putting together the pieces, which could be a bit of a problem when the marauders come down the highway.

The first stop, of course, is tranquility. Sampson found the Chateau de Pizay on an inspection trip last fall and immediately fell in love with its six centuries of history, its exotic topiary, its ancient chapel, its crowing roosters and attack geese. Or maybe it was the distance from diversions.

"We have to prepare for Germany," Sampson said at a news conference in the courtyard. "I don't want them on their feet all day shopping."

He has tentatively scheduled a bus ride to Lyon, 40 kilometers (25 miles) away, for an afternoon on the town on Thursday. He has provided diversions like a golf outing on Sunday, at which Alexi Lalas scored 24 for the first two holes, presumably striking many of his shots as headers.

Sampson is probably aware of at least 10 percent of the gripping, but he insists the players will have time to meander from their quaint hotel of the Champs-Elysees on Saturday night and Sunday.

"After they are finished with this World Cup, they will not say they did not have a World Cup experience," Sampson promised.

In the center of wine country, he has allowed his players to drink one glass of beer with dinner, but he noted proudly that the other night not one player asked for a beer. There is a tradition of nocturnal card-playing — known to participants as the Card School — but after these kept rising, Sampson put in a curfew of 10:30 P.M. for that activity.

What do the players do when they dutifully put away their decks of cards at the appointed hour? There are always *Les Pages Jaunes*.



Gabriel Popescu of Romania, left, playing in a friendly match Wednesday.

## Romania Wins a Friendly, 5-2

Reuters

**ALBI, France** — Viorel Moldovan scored a hat trick Wednesday to help Romania to a comfortable 5-2 victory in a friendly match against U.S. Albi, a club in the French third division.

The French amateurs, trailing 2-0, pulled level by half time, but then conceded three goals in three minutes, two from Moldovan and one by Gheorghe Hagi. Gabriel Popescu scored the other

Romanian goal. The only thing of interest to scouts from future World Cup opponents would have been the indifferent performance by goalkeeper Bogdan Stielea.

Stielea let Mustapha Fethi to lob him from far out and stood immobile as David Delga scored just before half time. Romania is to play against another local side Thursday as it prepares for its first Group G game against Colombia on Monday.

# Italy Looking to Take A Forceful First Step

Courtesy of Our Staff From Overseas

**ITALY vs. CHILE** (Bordighera, 17:30 local time) Having often started poorly only to finish strongly, Italy will try to break a bad habit and make a powerful first step in the World Cup.

Italy won the 1982 Cup in Spain after drawing all three of its group matches and barely scraping into the second

round. Four years ago in the United States, Italy lost, 1-0, to Ireland in its opening match but went on to reach the final, where it lost to Brazil.

"We have a lot of respect for Chile, but we need to begin with a victory," said Paolo Maldini, the team captain and the son of the coach, Cesare Maldini.

The senior Maldini has reverted to the traditional Italian focus on defense, having reintroduced the defensive "sweeper" favored by most Italian clubs. Nevertheless, Italy has looked shaky in times in warm-up games. The team recently lost to Sweden, 1-0, after a defensive lapse by Alessandro Nesta allowed the Swedes to score in the final minute.

Meanwhile, Chile's strength is in the attack. Ivan Zamorano and Marcelo Salas, the team's two star strikers, are by far its best-known players.

Calling the two "a threat for any defense," Maldini hinted that Nestor would guard Zamorano and that the agile Fabio Cannavaro would mark Salas.

Zamorano and Salas combined for 23 goals in World Cup qualifying as Chile returned to the finals after an absence of 16 years. Zamorano plays in the Italian league for Inter Milan, where Gianluca Pagliuca, the Italian goalkeeper, is a teammate.

"Chile is not only Zamorano and Salas," Maldini said. "Midfield and defense are good. It's a tough team."

Italy lost one of its most experienced strikers Wednesday when Fabrizio Ravanelli was dropped from the squad because he was suffering from bronchial pneumonia in his right lung. The Italians successfully petitioned FIFA, world soccer's governing body, to be allowed to replace Ravanelli with Enrico Chiesa.

Italy will also be without Alessandro Del Piero, who is recovering from a right thigh strain.

Robero Baggio, who led Italy to the final game four years ago, will tem-

porarily take Del Piero's place.

The two teams met in one of the most infamous matches in World Cup history: the so-called Battle of Santiago in 1962. Chile won, 2-0, but the match is most remembered for violent play, a couple of fistfights and two player ejections.

**AUSTRIA vs. CAMEROON** (Toulouse, 21:00) Claude Le Roy, the Cameroonian coach, said his team intended to be aggressive in the match between the two underdogs of Group B.

"We're not interested in safe soccer," said Le Roy. "Some risks always have to be taken."

Andreas Herzog, an Austrian forward, hinted that his team would opt for an attacking strategy, at least until the first goal. "We will try to score in the first few minutes," Herzog said. "Then things will be easier."

The game is probably the best chance for either team to get a victory at the World Cup, although Cameroon enters the match with more momentum.

Le Roy named an attacking team on Wednesday, bringing in the midfielder Didier Angibaud to replace the defender Salomon Oleme.

Oleme, who plays for Nice in the French league, will start the match on the bench along with the 17-year-old striker Samuel Eto'o, who will be the youngest player to appear in the tournament if he is sent on as a substitute.

"We really want to play," Le Roy said. "I don't care what the Austrian approach to the game will be. We will give everything we have."

Austria was a surprise winner of its European qualifying group, ahead of Sweden and Scotland, but it lost to Hungary and the United States in exhibition matches before gaining convincing victories over Tunisia and Liechtenstein, traditionally a weak team. Austrian fans booted at the home games.

Cameroon also took first place in its qualifying group in Africa. It followed with a 0-0 draw against the Netherlands in May and a 2-1 victory over Denmark on Friday, when Francois Omam-Biyik, a veteran striker, scored two goals.

In 1990, Cameroon became the first African team to reach the quarterfinals of the World Cup. The country qualified again in 1994 but played poorly.

Le Roy appears to have infused his squad with oft-lacking cohesion and team spirit since May, when he retook the job he had already held between 1985 and 1988. (AP, AFP, IHT, Reuters)

WORLD CUP SCHEDULE OF MATCHES							
GROUP A		GROUP B		GROUP C		GROUP D	
Brazil	Scotland	Italy	Chile	France	South Africa	Spain	Nigeria
Morocco	Norway	Cameroun	Austria	Saudi Arabia	Denmark	Bulgaria	Paraguay
GROUP A		GROUP B		GROUP C		GROUP D	
10 June	Brazil 2, Scotland 1	11 June	Italy 1, Chile 0	12 June	Saudi Arabia vs. Denmark, Lens, 9 P.M.	13 June	South Korea vs. Mexico, Lyon, 5:30 P.M.
16 June	Scotland vs. Norway, Montpellier, 9 P.M.	16 June	Chile vs. Norway, Bordeaux, 5:30 P.M.	16 June	France vs. Nigeria, Toulouse, 9 P.M.	16 June	Bulgaria vs. Belgium, St. Denis, 9 P.M.
23 June	Brazil vs. Morocco, Nantes, 9 P.M.	23 June	Chile vs. Norway, Marseille, 9 P.M.	23 June	South Africa vs. Denmark, St. Etienne, 9 P.M.	23 June	Spain vs. Paraguay, Paris, 9 P.M.
GROUP B		GROUP C		GROUP D		GROUP E	
11 June	Italy 1, Chile 0	11 June	France 1, Saudi Arabia 0	12 June	Spain vs. Bulgaria, Lens, 9 P.M.	13 June	South Korea vs. Mexico, Lyon, 5:30 P.M.
17 June	Chile 1, Austria 0	17 June	South Africa 1, Saudi Arabia 0	17 June	Germany vs. Nigeria, Toulouse, 9 P.M.	17 June	Bulgaria vs. Mexico, Paris, 9 P.M.
23 June	Italy 1, Austria 0	23 June	France 1, Denmark 0	23 June	Denmark vs. Saudi Arabia, Marseille, 9 P.M.	23 June	Spain vs. Mexico, Paris, 9 P.M.
GROUP C		GROUP D		GROUP E		GROUP F	
12 June	Saudi Arabia vs. Denmark, Lens, 9 P.M.	12 June	France 1, Saudi Arabia 0	14 June	Yugoslavia vs. Iran, St. Etienne, 5:30 P.M.	14 June	England vs. Yugoslavia, Paris, 9 P.M.
18 June	France 1, Saudi Arabia, Marseille, 9 P.M.	18 June	Denmark vs. Saudi Arabia, Marseille, 9 P.M.	18 June	Germany vs. Yugoslavia, Nantes, 9 P.M.	18 June	U.S. vs. Yugoslavia, Paris, 9 P.M.
24 June	France 1, Denmark, Lyon, 4 P.M.	24 June	Denmark vs. Saudi Arabia, Toulouse, 4 P.M.	24 June	Germany vs. Saudi Arabia, Toulouse, 9 P.M.	24 June	U.S. vs. Yugoslavia, Nantes, 9 P.M.
GROUP D		GROUP E		GROUP F		GROUP G	
12 June	Paraguay vs. Bulgaria, Montpellier, 2:30 P.M.	13 June	Spain vs. Nigeria, Nantes, 2:30 P.M.	14 June	Jamaica vs. Croatia, Lens, 9 P.M.	15 June	England vs. South Korea, Paris, 9 P.M.
18 June	Spain vs. Bulgaria, Paris, 5:30 P.M.	19 June	Nigeria vs. Paraguay, Nantes, 9 P.M.	19 June	Argentina vs. Japan, Toulouse, 2:30 P.M.	20 June	Japan vs. Croatia, Nantes, 2:30 P.M.
24 June	Spain vs. Paraguay, St. Etienne, 9 P.M.	24 June	Paraguay vs. Argentina, Paris, 9 P.M.	24 June	Colombia vs. England, Toulouse, 9 P.M.	21 June	Argentina vs. Jamaica, Paris, 5:30 P.M.
GROUP E		GROUP F		GROUP G		GROUP H	
13 June	South Korea vs. Mexico, Lyon, 5:30 P.M.	13 June	Bulgaria vs. Mexico, Paris, 9 P.M.	13 June	Germany vs. U.S., Paris, 9 P.M.	13 June	Romania vs. Colombia, Paris, 9 P.M.
19 June	Bulgaria vs. South Korea, Nantes, 9 P.M.	19 June	Bulgaria vs. Mexico, Paris, 9 P.M.	19 June	U.S. vs. Yugoslavia, Paris, 9 P.M.	19 June	Japan vs. Argentina, Paris, 9 P.M.
25 June	Bulgaria vs. South Korea, Marseille, 9 P.M.	25 June	Bulgaria vs. Mexico, Paris, 9 P.M.	25 June	Yugoslavia vs. Iran, Paris, 9 P.M.	25 June	Colombia vs. England, Paris, 9 P.M.
GROUP F		GROUP G		GROUP H		LAST 16	
14 June	Yugoslavia vs. Iran, St. Etienne, 5:30 P.M.	14 June	England vs. South Korea, Paris, 9 P.M.	14 June	Argentina vs. Croatia, Paris, 9 P.M.	27 June	1 Winner A vs. Runner-up B, Paris, 9 P.M.
20 June	Germany vs. U.S., Paris, 9 P.M.	20 June	England vs. South Korea, Paris, 9 P.M.	20 June	Argentina vs. Croatia, Paris, 4 P.M.	26 June	2 Winner B vs. Runner-up A, Marseille, 4:30 P.M.
26 June	U.S. vs. Argentina, Paris, 9 P.M.	26 June	England vs. South Korea, Paris, 9 P.M.	26 June	Argentina vs. Croatia, Paris, 4 P.M.	26 June	3 Winner C vs. Runner-up D, Lens, 4:30 P.M.
GROUP G		GROUP H		LAST 16		LAST 16	
15 June	England vs. South Korea, Marseille, 2:30 P.M.	15 June	England vs. South Korea, Paris, 9 P.M.	15 June	1 Winner D vs. Runner-up E, Marseille, 4:30 P.M.	27 June	4 Winner A vs. Runner-up B, Paris, 9 P.M.
21 June	Colombia vs. Tunisia, Montpellier, 5:30 P.M.	21 June	Colombia vs. Tunisia, Paris, 9 P.M.	21 June	2 Winner B vs. Runner-up D, Lens, 4:30 P.M.	26 June	5 Winner C vs. Runner-up D, Lens, 4:30 P.M.
27 June	Colombia vs. England, Toulouse, 9 P.M.	27 June					

## ART BUCHWALD

*Good for the Soul*

**WASHINGTON** — I intend to talk about adultery. The only reason I wish to discuss it is that it's a major topic of conversation at beach parties and cookouts in the United States.

Alleged adultery is not committed by as many people as you think, but at the same time it is committed by more people than we all like to admit. Ken Starr is determined to hang the president of the United States because he allegedly committed adultery and lied about it.



public is whether committing adultery is in the same class with conducting a nuclear test over India.

It is generally accepted that the only way to deal with adultery if you are caught is to deny it. We know all the stories about the husband getting caught with a woman and saying to his wife, "Now don't believe what you see."

American culture demands that, when caught, neither party admit to any hanky-panky. Occasionally there are tearful confessions of bundling, but as long as both parties stick to their stories no one gets in trouble.

What we have in the Starr case is a zealot who is determined to send anyone to jail for allegedly having one or more escapades.

As far as we know right now, Starr has nothing to charge except that Monica Lewinsky allegedly was playing spin the bottle with the president in the Oval Office.

□

Let us, for argument's sake, say that it is true and there was a relationship between Monica and the president.

What does it all mean? The stock market is perking along, interest rates are down and a theater ticket on Broadway costs only \$75. We, the tax-payers, are hoping Starr is wrong and will be disbarred.

I am not going to serve on any jury that tries Monica Lewinsky on any adulterous high crimes or misdemeanors.

Like Starr, I believe confession is good for the soul, but when it costs us \$43 million for what goes on behind someone's closed doors, it's a bargain.

## Elgin Marble Battle

**NEW YORK** — In the latest skirmish over the Elgin marbles, Greece has accused Britain of arrogance in saying that the ancient sculptures from the Parthenon were better preserved in London than in Athens.

The outburst was sparked by the book, "Lord Elgin and the Marbles," by a British historian, which says that in 1937, workers in the British Museum damaged the fifth century B.C. marbles by trying to remove their honey-colored patina with metal scrapers.

Culture Minister Evangelos Venizelos said the book buttressed Greece's case for the marbles' return. London said the account of damage was exaggerated.



Luciano Pavarotti embracing two of the Spice Girls.

## Capturing Macau's Gangland — on Camera

By Alison Dakota Gee

**HONG KONG** — When Henry Fong Ping first met the man who would become the subject of his latest film, he was so filled with fear he could not speak.

Wan Kuok-koi, also known as "Broken Tooth" Ko, is said to be the top triad boss in Macau, the tiny Portuguese colony neighboring Hong Kong. Last fall, Fong approached him about lending his life story to a Hong Kong gangster movie. Wan, who drives a purple Lamborghini, wears smart three-piece suits and a diamond bracelet, and has a distinct flair for self-promotion, did not hesitate. The answer was yes.

"He invited us to Macau for dinner," said Fong, who brought along a scriptwriter to begin researching the film. "I was too afraid to talk or eat. Throughout the meal, I kept my eyes on the ground. The only sound I made was a little laughter whenever Mr. Wan made a joke."

Fong's fear was understandable. As the purported chief of the 14K triad, Wan, 43, would be possibly the most powerful underworld leader in Macau and southern China.

Chinese triads like 14K are crime syndicates, sinister brothel owners that first came into being on the mainland more than a century ago.

The reach of such gangs extends far beyond Asia; law enforcement officials say triads wield considerable influence in most major cities around the world, wherever Chinese communities flourish. Like the Italian Mafia, the triads earn their living through loan sharking, prostitution, gambling and extortion rackets. And, like the Mafia, their business dealings are characterized by shocking acts of violence and meticulously plotted assassinations.

Macau has certainly not been spared the triads' brand of urban terrorism. On the contrary: In the last year, the colony has become increasingly criminal. As one of Asia's gambling meccas, with



A scene from Henry Fong Ping's "Casino," a gangster film featuring an alleged triad boss.

myriad casinos lining its harbor, Macau has been overrun by Chinese gangs, battling for control of the lucrative gambling trade.

Today, the tiny enclave of 450,000 people has been transformed from a sleepy village with cobblestone squares and quaint street markets into an incongruous backdrop for machine-gun shootouts, casino murders, bombings and even assassinations of top-level government officials.

On March 24, Francisco Amaral, the third-ranking official in Macau's Gambling Inspectorate, was murdered near the Lisboa Hotel, a leading casino. Two days later, a man walked up to the car of a customs police officer, Chui Ion Kao, and shot him in the head in front of his wife and daughter.

While Macau's violent spiral has not been good news for its law-abiding citizens, it has provided the stuff of which Hong Kong's most

sensational action cinema is made.

"The market is very commercial right now," said Fong. "Everyone wants an action picture with lots of fight scenes. So we decided to do a story about a 'godfather' character."

It is a testament to the ailing state of Hong Kong's film industry that Fong even took on a film like "Casino" in the first place. He is better known for producing art-house films with some of the region's best directors. But Hong Kong's economic recession has brought the city's once flourishing industry to a near halt — over the past three years, film production has dropped by more than 50 percent — and commercial movies like "Casino" are among the few films that can attract investors.

Though "Casino" is not likely to garner any awards for artistic achievement, it is a stylishly told tale. The story follows the rise of a small-time thug named "Giant" (played by the Hong Kong film idol Simon Yam) as told through the eyes of a Hong Kong television journalist (played by Kwok Ho Ying). She captures his anecdotes on videotape, cozies up to him at his chandelier-punctuated mansion and trails behind him as he tends to his daily triad duties.

The assignment leads the journalist through the tense, high-stakes VIP rooms of Macau's glitzy casinos and into local cafés, where Giant conducts negotiations with rival triad bosses over egg tarts and tea.

In one scene, the journalist watches in silent horror as Giant slowly drives his flashy sports car over the leg of an innocent woman.

Wan astonished the filmmaking team when he agreed to a series of lengthy research meetings. He also bankrolled most of the film's \$1.7 million budget and the credits list

him as producer. He then ensured that the Hong Kong film crew could maneuver through the colony by flexing his considerable muscle.

Before production even began, for example, the colony's Cultural Institute rejected Wan's application for a public filming license, disapproving of the gang-related content in "Casino." Wan refused to take no for an answer and arranged for filming whenever and wherever he wanted to.

For one scene, the crew blocked Macau's main bridge at dawn to film a procession of more than 200 cars. Then the crew shot a huge gang brawl directly outside Macau police headquarters. "It was easy for us, very easy," said Fong. "We just shot it and ran."

About a week before opening night, Wan was arrested and sent to a prison cell in Macau for allegedly trying to kill the police chief, Antonio Marques Baptista. His arrest appeared to be good news for his movie.

Fueled by the media buzz, "Casino" was shown to 1,000 cinema fans and members of the international press. The film did solid box-office business during its one-month run and is now scheduled for release in Taiwan, Singapore, Korea and Japan.

Although Wan is still in jail awaiting trial, he did get to see his life story projected up on the silver screen. Several weeks before the film's premiere in Hong Kong, Wan arranged for a private screening to which he invited his 10 closest friends and his mother. But when the lights came on after the movie, he did not say a word. Clearly, he expected the movie to portray him as a hero, when in essence he comes off more as a misguided, albeit powerful, thug. "For him, the movie was not grand enough, not epic enough," Fong said.

"Nobody even clapped," he added with a sigh. "But at least everyone went home alive."

Alison Dakota Gee is a journalist based in Hong Kong.

## PEOPLE

**T**HE newest Spice is ... Luciano Pavarotti? The Ginger-less Spice Girls teamed up with the tenor for their first performance since announcing their split last week. The open-air charity song-fest, "Pavarotti and Friends," took place in Modena, Italy, was directed by Spike Lee and starred Celine Dion and Stevie Wonder. Proceeds were to benefit poor children in Liberia. "It's Beardy Spice!" a fan shouted as Pavarotti sang the Spice Girls' new single, "Viva Forever." It was the four Spices' first performance since the departure of Ginger Spice, Geri Halliwell.

The singer-songwriter Billy Joel says his current tour will be his last, according to People magazine. "It's time for me to move along," Joel said. Joel was forced to pull out of two British concerts with Elton John, because of an asthma attack. "I can't do the job as well as I used to," he said.

Dudley Moore's estranged wife says his health is failing — and that's why she is dropping her \$10 million lawsuit against him. "I don't want to be the reason he goes over the edge," Nicole Rothschild told the tabloid TV show "Extra." "Hesaidhe was waiting to die," she added. "There was really

nothing left for him here." Moore, 63, underwent heart surgery in September because of a blocked artery. He and Rothschild, who have a 2-year-old son, have been involved in a bitter divorce, during which she sued him for abuse.

The songwriting team of Fats Domino and Dave Bartholomew; John Barry, who wrote a dozen James Bond movie themes; and John Williams, who wrote the scores for many Steven Spielberg films, were inducted into the Songwriters' Hall of Fame at the organization's annual dinner in New York.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, undaunted by her 97 years and hip surgery less than five months ago, inaugurated a new row boat at Cambridge University. It was the 50th anniversary of her becoming the college's patroness, and the 550th anniversary of the college's foundation.

Derek Jacobi, who has portrayed Hamlet, Richard II and Richard III on the British stage, has been awarded this year's Hamburg Shakespeare Prize. Past recipients include Graham Greene, Doris Lessing and Harold Pinter.

## For Louvre Restaurant, an American Chef?

New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Mon Dieu! The mother of modern American cooking has been asked to open a restaurant at the temple of French culture in Paris.

Alice Waters, whose restaurant in Berkeley, California, Chez Panisse, has become a shrine to American cooking, is to meet in California on Thursday with Helene David-Weill, chairman and chief executive of the Museum of Decorative Arts of the Louvre, to discuss plans for the museum's new 330-seat restaurant.

The museum building is being restored, and the restaurant is scheduled to open at the end of 2000. The restaurant will look out on the Tuileries Gardens.

If the women can come to an agreement, it would mark a triumphant return to Paris for Waters. She went to France 35 years ago, at 19, wbo the French were still raising food organically.

"I lived at the bottom of a market street and took all of that in by osmosis," Waters said. She brought it back to the United States and opened Chez Panisse, where the cooking with local ingredients is American with a Provencal emphasis.

Alice Waters is the quintessence of taste and savoir faire," David-Weill said. "She searches for perfection."

Were there no French chefs for such an undertaking? David-Weill said she did not find them. "They didn't come to us," she said.

Waters said she envisions the Louvre restaurant as a place where patrons can talk to the people who are cooking and where informational cards explain where the food comes from.

She is sensitive to the idea of an American taking over a restaurant at the august Louvre. "I couldn't possibly do it if there were any kind of resistance," she said. She said she plans to use French suppliers and chefs, working with an advisory committee of friends, including the chef Michel Troisgros; Luis Peyraud, the owner of a Bandol winery, and the baker Lionel Pouillon.

The whole point of the restaurant is to protect and promote French cooking and restauranteurship while presenting it in an American context.

The decision to go with an American chef came amid a dispute between David-Weill and the Louvre's popular chef, Alain Ducasse.

Just hours before Mon Dieu! was to head to the Louvre, the travel agent phoned to say her flight had been delayed. "I had \$4,000 to go to France," she promised.

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